THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WETMORE, Beaver Pa.

Business Cards.

DR. J. R. LOCKHART,
Freedom, Beaver county, Pa. All calls promptly attended.

Jos. M. Greer,
Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

G. L. Eberhart.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice.

LAMPS, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil.
J. P. SMITH & CO.
Dec18 181 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. CAMERON,
Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sept9'68:1y.

Drs. Harsch & Cunningham.
Practicing Physicians, Rochester Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls.
apr8'68:1y.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.
Fall session opened September 9, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Thylor and his assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address
R. T. TAYLOR
Prof.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS,
DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.
Nov4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership,
J. M. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa.
apr8'67:1y.

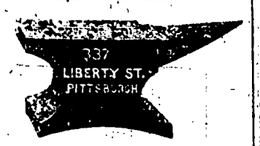
Beaver Academy.—This Institution was opened on Monday, Oct. 19th, 1868. Rev. John Martin, D. D. has been chosen Principal.—He was formerly Principal of the Ulster Institution for the deaf-dumb and the blind, Belfast; and Headmaster of the National Institution for the deaf and dumb of Ireland, Claremont Dublin; and recently President of the Lincoln University. We are assured that Dr. Martin is a ripe scholar and a successful instructor. He purposes to revive the school, if God will. The first term will be short, in consequence of the lateness of beginning. The tuition will correspond. A liberal discount will be allowed to the orphans of soldiers and children of clergymen.
D. L. DEMPSEY, } Committee.
D. F. LOWARY, }
sept2tf.

Industry Salt Company.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS
sept16tf.

HIESH & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET
(Opposite Iron City College,)
PITTSBURGH PA.
Clothing made to order on short notice.
nov17'67:1y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays, comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.
Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches and Dinner Sets, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.
Note.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufacturers and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either who lesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec56

MILLINERY GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Ribbons, Flowers Feathers, Frames, Nets, Crapes, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Rib, bons, Embroideries, Laces and Goods, Handkerchiefs,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
and Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons, Loops, Gimps, Girdles, Hosiery and Gloves, all qualities and varieties, Hoods, Shawls, Caps, Leggins, Worsted, Yarn and Knitting Materials, Corsets plain and embroidered, Hoop Skirts, including "Le Panier," Head nets, and Hair Braids, Woolen Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Felt and Boulevard Skirts,
new and stylish Patterns,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares,
NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
Arrival of New Goods daily at New York Jobbers Prices.
Paper Collars of the best makes.
Orders solicited. No. 77 & 79 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov25ly.

New Hardware Store.
LINDSAY, STERRITT & KUWER
Importers and dealers in


HARDWARE
—AND—
CUTLERY.
Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
NEAR UNION DEPOT,
No. 337 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. A. WILSON,)
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!
They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
Elias Howe, jr.,
Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the facthat they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.
These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, in using a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe allke upon both of the fabric. The tension, being never and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, for different threads.
To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish aperfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to
SIDLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.

Groceries & Provisions.
AND
Hardware.
SAVINGS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish,
Hardware.
NAILS & WINDOW GLASS.
STONEWARE.
Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.
Pure Cider Vinegar.
AT 30
Choice Family Flour,
By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low, call and see.
A. S. HARVEY.
oct7'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.
(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF
GROCERIES,
SUCH AS
COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,
FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c.
They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good asarticle as the market affords.
All goods delivered if required.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

T. O. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.
BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE!
Rochester, Pa.
By COE & DARRAGH
WHERE MAY BE FOUND
Family Groceries and Provisions-Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a
LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.
N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.
COE & DARRAGH.
Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1-7

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
For Fall and Winter wear.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
WILLIAM REICH,
Bridgewater, Pa.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have just opened the largest and finest stock of
House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery,
Japanned Ware,
Wooden and Willow Wares,
Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes,
Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures, All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Sleeves, &c.
Call and examine our stock of Honest opera' Novelties.
Dec9 SANDS & RENEMAN,
20 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Furniture Notice.—The undersigned having joined their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Stone, &c., and having secured the services of William Wagner, our old miller, and taken charge of the Tannery, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.
Come One, Come all and Try us!!
LUMBER, SHINGLES
AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.
J. & H. DARRAGH,
Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.
oct7'68

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, - - - PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MTTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, &c., &c.,
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organs.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music—and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the wheon feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing, hoarseness, so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it pushes forth is powerful, rich and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and interoxicates the ear. No person would think of overdoing, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.
These are most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.
MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE, & CO.
58 Fifth Avenue.
Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & NITTANER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

B. MULHEISEN, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa.
Dec. 23, 1868.—3m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.
FITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after Nov. 23d, 1868, Trains will leave Rochester daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Fast line leaving Chicago at 4.40, P. M., Steubenville 4.45 P. M., Mail leaving Pittsburgh at 8.30 P. M., Express leaving Pittsburgh at 8.30 P. M.

WESTERN GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	8.00AM	12.30PM	4.00PM	8.00AM
Rochester	9.30	1.10	5.40	9.30
Beaver	9.37	1.17	5.50	9.37
Economy	9.45	1.25	6.05	9.45
Ohio River	10.00	1.40	6.20	10.00
Freedom	10.05	1.45	6.25	10.05
Conway	10.10	1.50	6.30	10.10
Economy	10.15	1.55	6.35	10.15
Baden	10.20	2.00	6.40	10.20
Rochester	10.30	2.10	6.50	10.30
Freedom	10.35	2.15	6.55	10.35
Ohio River	10.40	2.20	7.00	10.40
Beaver	10.55	2.35	7.15	10.55
Rochester	11.02	2.42	7.22	11.02
Economy	11.10	2.50	7.30	11.10
Baden	11.15	2.55	7.35	11.15
Economy	11.20	3.00	7.40	11.20
Conway	11.25	3.05	7.45	11.25
Freedom	11.30	3.10	7.50	11.30
Ohio River	11.35	3.15	7.55	11.35
Beaver	11.50	3.30	8.10	11.50
Rochester	12.00M	3.40	8.20	12.00M
Economy	12.08	3.48	8.28	12.08
Baden	12.13	3.53	8.33	12.13
Economy	12.18	3.58	8.38	12.18
Conway	12.23	4.03	8.43	12.23
Freedom	12.28	4.08	8.48	12.28
Ohio River	12.33	4.13	8.53	12.33
Beaver	12.48	4.28	9.08	12.48
Rochester	12.58	4.38	9.18	12.58
Economy	1.06	4.46	9.26	1.06
Baden	1.11	4.51	9.31	1.11
Rochester	1.20	5.00	9.40	1.20
Pittsburgh	1.30PM	5.10PM	9.50PM	1.30PM

EASTERN GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	8.00AM	12.30PM	4.00PM
Rochester	9.30	1.10	5.40
Allanna	9.37	1.17	5.50
Freedom	9.45	1.25	6.05
Ohio River	10.00	1.40	6.20
Beaver	10.05	1.45	6.25
Greenville	10.10	1.50	6.30
Mercer	10.15	1.55	6.35
Sharpsville	10.20	2.00	6.40
Sharon	10.30	2.10	6.50
Hickory	10.35	2.15	6.55
Transfer	10.40	2.20	7.00
Youngstown	11.30	3.10	7.50
Warren	12.48	4.28	9.08
Corry	1.58	5.38	10.18
Erie	3.30	7.10	11.50

EASTERN GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Erie	8.15AM	1.30PM	11.15AM
Corry	9.50	3.00	12.50
Warren	10.40	3.50	1.40
Youngstown	12.00M	5.10	3.00
Transfer	12.50	6.00	3.50
Sharon	1.00	6.10	4.00
Hickory	1.10	6.20	4.10
Sharpsville	1.15	6.25	4.15
Mercer	1.20	6.30	4.20
Greenville	1.25	6.35	4.25
Beaver	1.35	6.45	4.35
Ohio River	1.40	6.50	4.40
Freedom	1.55	7.05	4.55
Allanna	2.10	7.20	5.10
Rochester	2.15	7.25	5.15
Pittsburgh	3.30	8.40	6.30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.15AM	12.00M	4.00PM
Rochester	7.45	1.30	5.30
Beaver	8.00	1.45	5.45
Smith's Ferry	8.13	1.58	5.58
Wellsville	8.45	2.30	6.30
Steubenville	9.45	3.30	7.30
Bridgeport	10.05	3.50	7.50
Bellair	10.35	4.20	8.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrive
M. Philadelphia, 6.30 a. m.	Bayard, 10.30 a. m.
Bayard, 11.00 a. m.	Philadelphia, 3.30 p. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.30 p. m; New Castle, 4.20 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10.45. N. Castle, 9.00 a. m.
Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 4.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p. m; Youngstown, 9.30 p. m.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 9th, 1868, trains will leave stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.30AM	1.10PM	.....	8.25PM
Euclid Street	8.45	1.21	.....	8.40
Hudson	9.45	2.14	.....	9.53
Ravenna	10.10	2.46	.....	10.26
Alliance	11.15	3.47	.....	11.31
Bayard	11.38	4.54	.....	.....
Wellsville	1.25PM	6.15	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	8.30AM	4.15PM	.....	.....
Bayard	9.55	5.35	.....	.....
Alliance	11.15	6.56	.....	8.10
Ravenna	12.04PM	7.34	.....	9.00
Hudson	12.39	8.01	.....	9.35
Euclid Street	1.46	9.08	.....	10.25
Cleveland	2.00	9.20	.....	10.50

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	6.15AM	1.50PM	11.15AM	.....
Bridgeport	6.35	2.00PM	11.25	.....
Steubenville	7.45	3.30	12.30PM	.....
Wellsville	8.20	4.10	1.05	7.00AM
Smith's Ferry	9.13	5.03	2.13	7.50
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	9.25	5.40	2.20	8.30
Pittsburgh	10.00	6.45	2.30	9.40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.15AM	12.00PM	4.00PM	8.30PM
Rochester	7.45	1.30	5.30	9.55
Beaver	8.00	1.45	5.45	10.10
Smith's Ferry	8.13	1.58	5.58	10.25
Wellsville	8.45	2.30	6.30	11.05
Steubenville	9.45	3.30	7.30	12.05
Bridgeport	10.05	3.50	7.50	12.30
Bellair	10.35	4.20	8.20	1.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrive
M. Philadelphia, 6.30 a. m.	Bayard, 10.30 a. m.
Bayard, 11.00 a. m.	Philadelphia, 3.30 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department, boys and girls received. Young misses will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.
Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance. Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.
D. R. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
aug11'68:tf.

E. GOLDSMIT,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
341 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh.
Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.
nov11'68

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil,
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade. Manufacturers of Willoughby's and Newman's Self-Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds Tin and TXT Wax just received, please call before purchasing.
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
187 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. FUSEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
Coal and TEAS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUIT,
Pickles, &c.
All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.
NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Nov67,y:1-19.

House Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING Glass ans and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also,
FRUIT JARS AND CANS.
Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.
J. & H. SEGGS & CO.,
No 124 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
sept5'68:tf.

WILHICH & HARTFORD.
Have now Opened the Finest Selection of
FALL AND WINTER
BOOTS & SHOES,
Which they are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS
AND
LOW PRICES
Call and examine our Stock
NO. 100 MARKET STREET,
Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. WILHICH, J. M. HARTFORD.
dec30.

Select Reading.

HOW A REPUBLICA... Was a Southern Wi... mas Day.

BY JOHN W. FO...

It is difficult to write... story at the present day... American soldier in it... about France without F... New York in June '... out to the Central Park... Washington in January ... ing Congress in session)... little story is partly fi... without at least one of t... than I can remove him... scenes in which he is living actually influential and beloved.

John Pennington's fa... the best in the Great V... the frequent traveller... Pennsylvania Central always ... renewed delight. It fe... of the railroad, and is ... que just after you leave ... going West. At all ... glorious sight, but in ... when nature is beginn... her gorgeous summer ... tober, when she is excha... for her autumnal drapery ... perhaps, to the best advan... The stranger, even before h... called to it, looks into ... the beautiful panorama ... his view. I never see it ... calling my youthful ... I beheld it, more than ... ago, on my way to P... preserving an average ... three miles, it is a panor... only Nature fashions for ... moods. Dipping down ... ley, and gently rising ... either side, you may ... elevation to the other, ... ing that you are not ... perfectly level road. ... scape of the rarest ... tion—hill, meadow, wood ... Every farm looks like ... every farm-house a pict... as if the owners felt ... having been cast in pl... they could not do too ... prove and beautify ... confided to their care.

And it is a neighborh... historical recollections ... scattered many of the ... the families who came ... William Penn, and ... their lineage from the ... man himself; while ... others justify the pride ... they claim connection ... characters that figure ... in the struggle betw... Parliament more than ... years ago. Every wh... reminiscences of the ... the great revolution ... miles from Paoli stand... ment erected to comm... mains of the American ... sacred by the English ... on the 20th of September ... by is the farm where ... Wayne was born. The ... dywine, where the A... defeated by the British ... of September, 1777; ... Ford, so desperately h... in the same bloody ... the same neighborh... of Quakers, are remarkable for their candor, integrity and intelligence.—The spirit of free inquiry pervades the whole community, and no where in our broad land is education more general and progressive. Some of the adjacent settlements, such as Longwood, the residence of the author, Bayard Taylor, where the Progressive Friends hold their annual meetings, are little republics, and have been happily celebrated by that accomplished scholar. A tranquil people, rarely obtruding themselves in public affairs—yet always first in every charity—they have done everything to add to the attractions of the 'Great Valley,' and to elevate the convictions and tranquilize the habits of their neighbors. It is a region of daily newspapers. In constant intercourse with Philadelphia, all great events are soon made known, and every question that agitates the outside world is eagerly and fearlessly discussed.

Living among such people and surrounded by such influences, natural and historical, the family of John Pennington were not unobservant of the events that preceded the recent war; and when the rebellion broke out, his namesake and eldest son, John, then a youth of nineteen, just returned from his second year at Rochester school, was full of the enthusiasm produced by the discussions among his youthful associates, quickly determined to espouse the cause of the Union. It was the firing upon Sumpter that called him home to find the whole valley alive with excitement. The school-houses, no longer occupied by debating societies, were turned into recruiting stations, and the domestic orators who had been trained to their literary rivalries, devoted their talents for popular speaking to appeals for volunteers.

Young John Pennington, always liked among his fellows, and always a leader in their little assemblies, was lucky enough to raise the first company that marched to Harrisburg from the neighborhood, where he joined the regiment of Colonel——, then on the ground, and preparing to march to the defence of the capital. His determination was not resisted by his family and his friends. Averse to fighting, alike by precept and example, the cause was too sacred, and the peril too appalling, to permit anything but whispered doubts, and these only from the elders of the fraternity. Nothing, indeed, could have restrained John Pennington. Impulsive, sincere, and entirely carried away by the deep interest he had taken in all the discussions that preceded the rebellion, he would have marched alone, not so much in disregard of the injunctions of those he loved, as in obedience to his conscientious convictions. And so when he left he was followed by the prayers and blessings of the whole neighborhood.

It is not material to my purpose even if the history were not sufficiently familiar, to describe the battles in which John's company took part; to enumerate how many were killed and maimed, and how the vacancies were filled by new recruits; how soon his name became a name of honor, and how his own example attracted others to the field of strife—nor yet how, at the end of two years, he gradually, by his courage sincerity, and rare executive ability, found himself colonel of his regiment.

Ordered to the Army of the Southwest, he was stationed in one of the loveliest villages of Alabama, before the fall of Vicksburg, with his regiment. The young Colonel rapidly won the respect of the inhabitants.—His handsome person and winning courtesy disarmed the most prejudiced rebels; and the good habits of his men soon made them great favorites. They were far more useful in repressing the roving Confederate bands in their forays against the defenceless inhabitants than in watching the organised foe.

The leading family of the vicinity was that of the rebel General ——, then off in Virginia under the command of Lee. Who was preparing to lead his army against the Pennsylvania border. Regularly supplied with books and papers by his friends at home, young Pennington freely distributed them among the citizens, and as the family of the General were compelled to trust themselves to his generosity for the comforts and even necessaries of life, he soon became a favorite in their household, and was an ever-welcome guest.

It is the old story. General ——'s daughter, a lovely and educated woman, could not resist the influence of the Quaker soldier, and when he declared his passion he found her a willing listener. Reared to hate the Yankees, and especially the Abolitionists, she had never before met any man who so filled her ideal of a knightly lover. At first she tried to answer his doctrines, not often urged it is true—but always stated with candor and with sincerity; but her politics were not her affections, and she soon forgot the one in the other. Her mother was Northern born. She had taught school at Montgomery twenty years before, and there she met her fate in the young and brilliant planter, who sat for his county in the Legislature. Long schooled by association to believe in secession, she was finally brought, like thousands of others who had married from the North, to hate her own people. But John Pennington's voice awoke all the best of her early recollections; and thus the mother saw the progress of the courtship with only one fear—"What would the father say?"

"What can he say?" replied the young soldier. "I am an honest man, my father is a gentleman, and I can support Mary like a lady; and when your husband meets my parents, and my brothers and sisters, he will not be ashamed that he gave his daughter to me."

"But you are so earnest and extreme a Republican," was the answer.

"But I am not, therefore, your husband's enemy, nor the enemy of his people. I volunteered because I believed it to be my duty, and so did he. Will he not have more respect for such a man than for one who entrusts our service only for pay, and who fights without knowing exactly what he is fighting for?"

"But you do not know him, John; he is all respects an upright, good man, that he has sworn eternal hatred to the North, and especially to the Abolitionists."

"Well," was the reply; "I will ask him to hear me for my double cause of conflict for his daughter and and my country, and if I do not secure his consent at last, then set me down as a failure."

Of course, Mary's consent was already gained. She loved with her first fervor, with the unquestioned faith of a confiding woman. And now that the revered father had been won over to the idolized lover by the influence upon John with undoubted confidence.

"The war cannot last long," was his daily prophecy, "and when it is over we will be better friends than ever. All I shall ask is that your father should first hear my mind, that he should see my people and my friends, and then I known he will not withhold his consent."

"I hope so John," was Mary's reply, "and I pray for it day and night. My father is not a stern man, but he loves you—he believes in what he is doing, and I sometimes tremble for the meeting."

"But I do not," was the impulsive has been honorable. My mother's mother's sanction and the approval of my own conscience, and if I cannot get your father to adopt my principles all I shall ask will be that he should tolerate me in their enjoyment."

Another desperate conflict was approaching. The two great armies of Grant and Pemberton were watching each other at Vicksburg, in hourly expectation of a grapple; while Longstreet was marching against Meade to the Pennsylvania line. John had gone with his regiment to the former and General ——had been struck down and taken to Richmond, fearfully wounded, from which point he was home to his Alabama home after having suffered the loss of his left arm. The young soldier's first duty was to write to his parents, and then to Mary and her mother; and in a few days afterwards he obtained a leave of absence. Hurrying to Pennsylvania he found the whole North filled with exultation and gratitude. On his table at home he received a letter from Mary telling him of her father's misfortune. Her engagement had not been told to him. He had known of John's kindness to his family, but he did not know that his daughter's heart had been captured, and he was too weak and low when she wrote to be excited by the revelation.

"But," she said, "come on, John, as soon as ever you can. He is out of danger now, and in a week more he will be able to receive you. I want you to be the first to tell him." Although at this time that portion of the South was almost completely at the mercy of the Union forces, the young soldier would have had no difficulty in reaching the beautiful town of ——, for everybody respected, and many had reason to be grateful to him.

He was received by mother and daughter with much anxiety, but he soon reassured them. He felt himself so right in his own conduct as a soldier and a man, that he looked for nothing but a soldier's welcome from a brave adversary.

The General heard of his arrival with surprise. Stretched on his bed he was a fine specimen of vigorous middle age—a tall, elegant figure an expressive countenance, and a bright kindling eye. He received the young Colonel with paredignity, and seemed to wait for his business.

"I owe you thanks, sir," at last he said, observing that John paused for words; "I owe you thanks for your great kindness to my family. All the neighbors speak well of you and of your men, and that is saying much for those who have brought desolation and death upon this afflicted region."

And then John Pennington said, "I deserve no thanks General, for acting like a gentleman. If I know my duty, alike to my country and myself, it is to obey my superiors in the field and to follow the dictates of humanity in treating the unarmed and defenceless."

"Then sir," was the Confederates reply, "you are an exception; your armies have made our soil a waste wherever they have passed, and many a household mourns the ravages of your cruel and reckless soldiery."

John made no answer, through his cheek burned as he remembered the sufferings of our poor Union prisoners; the oppression of the loyal men of Alabama and Tennessee; the horrors of Bull Run, and the savage threats of the cruel chief of the Confederacy. But the master though at last found utterance, and then he told the General of Mary and of his love for her, and of his parents of high position in life, and of his eagerness to marry his daughter. There were more words than these, but they were spoken so rapidly, and, withal, so eloquently, that the General had no time to interrupt, even if had not been so completely surprised by the declaration. He was too much of a gentleman in that place to upbraid anybody, least of all his gentle wife and daughter. Whatever anger he felt was disarmed by the earnest pleading on the handsome boy who stood before him. But his answer was emphatic, though his voice trembled as he spoke:

"I thank you young man, for your candor, and I am glad to know that you are not a mere adventurer. I believe your story; but there is one thing utterly impossible. My daughter can never become the wife of a man who has served among the enemies of the South. Do not stop me; I know what it is to love and be loved in return; but although it break her heart, never, so help me God, shall she leave this house your bride. Go, now, leave us in peace—leave us to our sorrow. I do not blame you; for I know that she is worthy of any man's salt, but I would rather help to carry her to her grave than to see you carry her to your Northern home."

It was a severe blow, and the more severe because it was not accompanied by personal abuse. But the young soldier was not easily daunted. He appealed to the father to think of the agony he was inflicting and the danger of making their joint lives miserable, and again reminded him of his high position at home and his ability to support her in ease and comfort.

"It is in vain, sir," was the cold reply. "You lose your time; but let me say that even if I had felt disposed to favor you, the fact that you are one of those who make the abolition of slavery and the equality of races in this country a condition of Southern submission, would be enough. I might admit into my family a gentleman who had entered your hateful service in obedience to orders, or to gratify a mere military sentiment—and your ranks are full of such—but a fanatic, an abolitionist, and a Radical, never, sir! never!"

"I can bear your reproaches, sir," said John, with quick and manly pride, "because I would not, for my soul's salvation, be classed with those who fight against you without any aspiration for the oppressed. I am not your enemy—God knows I could not be, loving your daughter—but if I am to forfeit your regard because I am the enemy of human slavery; because I pray for the day that all men will be equal before God and the law in this glorious land, I cannot help it. One thing I do know, and I shall cherish it to the last—you cannot make your daughter hate me."

And with that he left the house, not waiting to say good-bye to the poor girl who had heard the loud voice of her father, and not daring to trust himself with her mother. He felt that he had brought grief enough upon them without adding to it by prolonging his stay in the house, from which he had been almost driven in disgrace.

Another year and a half, and the war was over, and Col. Pennington and his regiment honorably discharged. In all this time he had not heard from Mary direct, although he knew that she kept the faith, and was waiting for the happier day. He had written twice to her father, but his letters had been returned to him unopened. [illegible] more [illegible] people of the little Alabama town knew the story of the lovers, and the stern father found it hard to shut his heart against the praises of the youthful soldier.

The year 1866 will long be remembered for the changes produced upon parties and politicians by President Johnson. In that year he joined his enemies and deserted his friends, preferring to promote the first and punish the last. The effect of the unexpected transaction was felt in every section, and the contention was loud and high between the losing and the winning sides. Of course, when the rebels of the South and the Republicans of the North, changed their relative estimates of this one stubborn man, Col. Pennington, in Chester Valley, began to hate the President about the same time that General ——, in Alabama, began to like him.

In the fiery furnace of that fiery period, many old theories were consumed, and more than one hard problem was solved. Universal suffrage, doubtful before, became a reality and a necessity. The remedies that would have seemed severe to Abraham Lincoln's moderate nature, became imperative to rescue the country from Andrew Johnson's policy.

Every school district was turned into a party battle-field; every newspaper a battery; every politician a sharpshooter,, and every municipal election an engagement between conflicting ideas.

The lovely Alabama village, like Great Valley, became the theatre of a new excitement, for in both the friends and foes of the President were earnestly represented.

There was a loyal league near General ——'s residence, compos

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 20, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE newspapers generally throughout the State, are advocating a change in the time of holding our spring elections. Their editors seem unanimously in favor of so changing our law that these will occur on the second Tuesday of October, thus obviating the necessity of holding more than one election each year. We presume petitions from nearly all sections of the State will be forwarded to the Legislature, and the chances are decidedly in favor of the passage of such a law at the approaching session. We do not know of any good reason why the change should not be made. It will save a snug sum of money each year to the taxpayers, and besides this, it will result in the selection of better men for the various local offices, as the turnout of voters will be much more general at the fall than at the spring election.

Our exchanges mention the names of Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne, and Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Washington, in connection with the next Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Lawrence is not a candidate, and it is not likely that Mr. Ketcham will embark in the canvass.—*Beaver Radical.*

In addition to the fair promise which the Beaver *Radical* gives of being a first class country newspaper, it bids fair for usefulness, especially in one particular—it seems to possess sources of political information open to but few. It knows, or seems to know, who are and who are not candidates for all the important offices in this State. We are at a loss to know how this knowledge is acquired by those who eschew all political "cliques," "rings," and "close corporations."—*Lawrence Journal.*

So are we.—*Editor Argus.*

CONWAY county, in Arkansas, has been in a state of war for a couple of weeks past. Nearly all the information touching the troubles there comes North through rebel channels, and the negroes are invariably held up as the authors of the excesses. General Grant, as the head of the army does not choose to act in the matter as a good many other Generals, or as A. J. would have done in similar cases. The latter would have read and credited the rebel reports of the difficulties in that locality; while the former sends a member of his staff into the disaffected district with instructions and authority to inquire into and make a faithful report concerning the origin and extent of the Conway county troubles. On that report he will act, and the guilty will be brought to punishment, no matter whether they be black or white. In thus personally as it were, investigating local domestic troubles, General Grant gives assurance to the country that *justice to all* will be his policy toward the Southern States.

MR. QUAY, in his salutatory, took pains to inform the public that he proposed to publish a paper in this place, that should be patronized for its "dignity" &c., &c. The word was either used in a meaningless sense, or else only "given to the ear that it might be broken to the hope," for in the same article we find him using such vulgar terms as "poor devil," and in a more recent number of his paper the epithet "small dogs" finds a prominent place in his lucubrations. These expressions were not used while speaking of a political opponent, but when he was referring to a Republican, and one too, who has made use of no slang in his dealings with Mr. Quay or any other member of our party in the county.

If it suits Mr. Quay's present purpose, or if it gratifies his nature to do so, he may use expressions like the above whenever he sees proper. He cannot provoke us to retaliate in kind; but he may as well understand now as at any other time that his indulgence in them will not deter us from criticising his course as a politician whenever we think the public interest will be subserved by so doing. His exhibition of wrath now only serves to show that the "galled jade winces."

THE Beaver *Argus* is out this week for Messrs Allison and Marshall for Senator. With this ponderous accession to their strength both will probably be nominated.—*Radical Dec. 25.*

Mr Quay, a couple of weeks ago assured the public that the "Radical" would merit support on account of its "truthfulness," and yet in greater untruth than is contained in the above could scarcely be told. Instead of being "out" for Mr. Marshall for United States Senator, the *Argus* simply told its readers that a large number of the active Republicans of Allegheny county had requested the use of Mr. Marshall's name as a candidate for Senator, and that he had authorized them to use it in that connection. To that extent and no more did the *Argus* bring Mr. Marshall "out" in its issue of last week.

It is true we are in favor of Mr. Allison for United States Senator. We have had no delicacy in making this known both publicly and privately. We support him because of his integrity as a citizen, and his fitness to fill the high position. This support is *sincere*, and in that respect we apprehend the *Argus* and the "Radical" differ, for the latter's editor originally supported Mr. Kemble, then Mr. Thomson, now professedly Mr. Allison, while not a few believe him to be in the J. K. Moorhead boat at the present time. It would not however surprise us much, when the smoke of battle has cleared away to ascertain that he had been first, last and all the time for one M. S. Quay of Beaver.

IF GENERAL Grant fails to make one of the best Presidents the United States ever had, it will not result from his not starting right. In sending one of his most careful and reliable staff officers to Arkansas to investigate the disorder there he gives the country the assurance that he has not prejudged the case, but is desirous of acquainting himself with the actual facts before deciding upon their treatment. And in a conversation with several distinguished men a few days ago in Washington city, he gave utterance to some views on our financial problem, that will attract attention, and commend themselves to the good sense of the taxpayers of the whole land. They are thus reported by the correspondent of a New York paper:

A Senator of the United States called on General Grant to-day and asked a favor, which the General declined to grant, because it was impossible. The Senator remarked that he was going away, and would not return for some weeks. The General replied that he was sorry he was going, but if he was in favor of expending any more money from the Government Treasury to aid Pacific or other railways, he hoped that he would go and stay away. Several members of Congress were present, and a brief discussion, ensued on the subject of Government subsidies to railroads and other corporations. The President elect spoke with emphasis against any further aid being given to the Pacific Railroads. He said, substantially, it was very apparent to every man in the country that our finances needed the closest attention, and that it is vitally important, if we intend to pay off the national debt and lighten taxation, to practice the most rigid economy, and the place to begin with is the bills that are pending in Congress granting further subsidies to the Pacific and other Railroads. No matter what may be said about the prospective benefit we are to derive from these roads, it is too long to wait, and we should make the best possible use of our present resources, without increasing the burden of our debt by incurring expensive risks which are hazardous. The Congressmen who were at the interview were astonished at the frankness with which the General expressed his views, while they one and all pledged him their support. The General at the same time gave his opinion that there should be an extra session of the XLIst Congress. The existence of the present Congress is for so short a time that there will be just barely time to pass the appropriation bills, and it is doubtful whether the great question of our finances can be properly cared for.

An Earnest Word to the Republicans of Beaver County.

We alluded last week to the extraordinary scheming now going on relative to the U. S. Senatorship, and expressed the opinion that it was full of evil portent to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. We hazard nothing in saying that this mode of selecting a Senator is doing more to undermine and bring the party into disrepute than all other agencies combined. It seems however, to be but a fitting continuation of the disreputable proceedings that were inaugurated and so conspicuously developed themselves at the "Monongahala House" last summer. The "faithful of this and neighboring towns—those *holding* offices, those *hunting* offices, and those *promised* offices—were there in strong numbers, and day after day and night after night, during the different sittings of the conference with a boldness really amazing, and in utter disregard of the strong claim of their own county, were scheming, trading, combining against their own neighbor, the unanimous choice of their own convention, throwing embarrassments in the way and denouncing their own conferees for seeking honestly to carry out their instructions—advising almost constantly with other conferees, and looking solely after the interests of a candidate from an adjoining county. If the Republicans of Beaver county could have witnessed the scenes there enacted, they would not only repudiate those engaged therein, but they would be tempted to separate from the party of their choice, so long as such unjustifiable practices were continued, and so long as professed party leaders sought to prostitute it to base and selfish uses. If future conferences are to be thus assailed by certain men banded together for a common purpose, and wholly forgetful of even ordinary propriety, and with the use of means and appliances altogether indefensible, *seek to rush* through the nomination of a particular favorite *at all hazards*, and regardless of consequences, then we are surely drifting into a current that leads to destruction. Can an organization thus managed, long survive? Ought it to survive long, when principle is lost sight of, and the struggle degenerates into a mere scramble for the spoils of office?

We regret the necessity that compels us to advert to these recent proceedings. We regret that we are forced to separate from those with whom in the past we have stood side by side in battling for a common cause. We bear willing testimony to valuable services they have heretofore rendered. The ability, energy and zeal possessed by them, if directed in the proper channel, would be unlimited for good, and would tend in a large degree to make the party in this county perfectly invincible. But when they undertake to draw broad lines within our own organization, when they undertake to usurp rights that belong to the people, and lead the party outside of its legitimate course—when they undertake to convert it into an engine of *vengeance*, or of favoritism—when the general good is to be wholly overlooked in the sole desire to attain individual ends, then we unhesitatingly part company. Our paths hence forward lay in widely different directions. We are among those who believe that upright dealing in political affairs is just as practicable, and as absolutely essential to the well-being of a party, as it is imperatively necessary in the ordinary business transactions of life. Whenever the rights or privileges of the people are sought to be curtailed; whenever a fair expression of sentiment is denied them, or is sought to be stifled or circumvented by trickery or by the management of unscrupulous men, then a heavy load rests upon the shoulders of the party, and unless promptly relieved of its burden, will slowly but surely wither away. Does any man outside of the influences we are now alluding to, doubt for a moment that our majority in the county to-day would be two or three hundred greater than it is, if the party had been managed upon more just and equitable principles? Does any one believe that we would have one half the toil and expense we annually undergo and incur to get out our vote, and keep our party friends in the traces, if it were not for the questionable conduct and acts of some of those we entrust with positions of honor and responsibility?

In taking then this leap in the dark, in concentrating the gaze of the entire county upon themselves; in inviting the public scrutiny to their movements and designs, and in drawing a clear line of distinction between those in favor of fair and manly dealing in political affairs, and those who prefer a more secret and stealthy mode of operations, our late friends, we think, have exhibited unusual shortsightedness. How true it is, that

"Ambition sometimes over leap itself
And vaults on 'tother side.

It has seemed for months past that a few individuals in this place, who have heretofore had much to do in managing the affairs of the party, have been actuated with the same spirit that drove the southern people into a state of rebellion, in order to isolate themselves and build up an exclusive Slave Empire, whose duration was intended to be for all time to come. But, in the mysterious workings of Providence, instead of extending the dominion of their ill-exercised power, they were the chosen instruments in destroying their cherished institution, and in hastening their own downfall. Our recent friends have not been content to let well enough alone. Without cause and without even a plausible pretext, they have undertaken to set up on their own account, to "run" the party for the benefit of a privileged few, to build up a strong central power that would completely overshadow the county, and in close connection with the "Philadelphia Ring," and their new paper at command, they would naturally expect to be able to laugh to scorn all the efforts that might be put forth to unwind the coils and shake off the influences that would be thrown around us. Now, if it should happen that they have over-reached themselves, and in the storm they have evoked, should go down, and the sceptre of their power be broken, and their glory depart from them, ought not every right-thinking Republican in the county rejoice that a better day is about to dawn; and ought we not to be profoundly thankful that some evil genius ever put it into their minds to start out upon such a suicidal course.

The popular vote system, if rightly employed, will be a formidable instrument in the correction of abuses and embarrassments under which we have been laboring. We appeal to our party friends to adhere to it with the utmost tenacity. Frown upon every effort calculated to impair its efficiency or prevent it from being fairly tested. Resist every attempt to incorporate the delegate system. The brakes are now in your own hand. You have it in your power to say whether a few individuals shall control the nominations and shape the policy of the party; or whether the people themselves shall perform those functions that rightfully belong to them. Let it henceforward be understood that *merit*, not favoritism is to govern in the selection of candidates. Let aspirants for nominations be given to understand distinctly that they are to present their claims to the people, and not rely wholly upon the influence and management of particular individuals.

Republicans of Beaver county! You and we are now passing through a trying ordeal. If we are firm and watchful, we shall pull through in safety, and our party, emerging from its present vexations, will start afresh upon its career of usefulness.

How a Girl was Educated.

The following extract is from Parton's Life of Theodosia Burr.

When Theodosia was ten years old Mary Wollstonecraft's eloquent little book, 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,' fell into Mr. Burr's hands. He was so powerfully struck by it that he sat up all night reading it. 'Is it owing to ignorance, or prejudice,' he wrote, 'that I have not yet met a single person, who *had* discovered, or would allow the merit of this work?'

In the spirit of this book Theodosia's education was conducted. Her mind had fair play. Her father took it for granted that she could learn what a boy of the same age could learn, and gave her precisely the advantages he should have given a son. Besides the usual accomplishments, French, music, dancing and riding, she learned to read Horace, Virgil, Terence, Lucian, Homer, in the original. She appears to have read all of Terence and Lucian, a great part of Horace, all the Iliad, and a large portion of the Odyssey. 'Cursed effects,' exclaimed her father once, 'of fashionable education, of which both sexes are the advocates and yours eminently the victim. If I could foresee that Theo. would become a mere fashionable woman, with all the attendant frivolity and vacuity of mind, adorned with whatever grace or allurement I would earnestly pray God to take her forthwith hence. But I yet hope by her, to convince the world what neither sex appears to believe that women have souls.'

Pay of Our Ministers and Consuls.

The United States neither sends nor has it sent to it any minister of the Third class of Ambassadors. The biggest rank our practitioners take is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which sets them as high as Franklin and John Adams. Mr. Johnson and Gen. Dix receive $17,500 apiece, each with two Secretaries of legation at $2,625, and $1,500 respectively. Mr. Clay, Mr. Hale, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Webb and Mr. Ross Brown, receive $12,000, and one secretary at $1,800. Our ministers to Peru and Chili get $10,000. The rest get $7,500. An interpreter in China, gets $5,000.—Our highest Consuls get $7,500, the most of them less than $1,500. The man who sits out in the jail of Napoleon at St. Helena, receives $1,500 for it. For $500 more he would probably go to the Penitentiary. Havre is a better consulership than Paris, the first being $7,000, Melbourne $4,000, Montreal $4,000, London $7,000, Dublin only the fees, St. Petersburg $2,000, Havana $6,000.

Tariff Sentiment in the West.

The Dayton, (Ohio) *Journal* spoke for vast interests in the West, when it said the other day: "The fact is understood by an intelligent people, that the best way to build up manufactures in this country, is to put a stiff duty on the foreign articles which compete with those made at home. If luxuries and such articles as we cannot produce in this country could be made to bear the whole burden of taxation, and everything which we could produce in this country could be made to bear the whole burden of taxation, and everything which we could produce or manufacture here should be saved from any foreign competition whatever, the country would be the better for it.—The clamor against a tariff which protects domestic industry is simply an assault upon the prosperity of the country and upon the wages of the working men."

The Treasury Under Gen. Grant.

Under the above caption, the Tribune of Wednesday thus discusses the prospective management of the national finances during the Grant administration. If what the *Tribune* indicates, is realised, and we sanguinely belive it will be, the result must show a reduction of the national debt, relief from burdensome taxation, and a general prosperity such as the nation never before, under its most propitiuous auspices, enjoyed:

THE TREASURY UNDER GENERAL GRANT.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has been for the last fourteen years a leading Representative in Congress from Illinois, is a resident of Galena, and an intimate personal friend of Gen. Grant. Certain enterprising purveyors of news in Washington, putting these facts together, have concluded that Mr. Washburne will probably be called to the head of the Treasury Department—which may be a good guess, and may not. We hazard little in saying that no one knows anything in the premises but General Grant, who is in no hurry to share his knowledge with others.

The world seizes the oppertunity to assail Mr. Washburne as "a man of narrow mind, and of no administrative experience," and to insinuate that he is to be appointed to the Treasury as a reward for his "personal devotion to General Grant." Such aspersions deserve no answer.—But the world proceeds to discourse in this vein:

"A man of great vigor and capacity at the head of the Treasury Department, one who should extricate our finances from their present lamentable condition, and to do on a large scale, a work like that accomplished by Hamilton, at the beginning of the Government, would be enrolled by the country, one of its greatest benefactors. He would be the likeliest and most deserving candidate for the place to which General Grant has now been elected."

—If the world were as desirous of retrenchment and economy in the public service as it pretends to be whenever it can hope to make party capital by doing so, it would recognize and honor the determined, vigorous, unwearying resistance which Mr. Washburne for years has offered to every attempt to deplete the Treasury for private ends, or even for public objects which, however commendable, must be postponed till the finances are in better condition. If there be any man in all the land, who, more than any other, has been vigilant and efficient in repelling raids on the Treasury, that man is Elihu B. Washburne.

But we had intended rather to demur to the *World's* suggestion that "great vigor and capacity at the head of the Treasury Department," are required to extricate our finances from their present lamentable condition." The qualities eminently needed in that post are stern integrity and stern frugality. Financial genius is a drug in the market—we are surfeited with it. Our waste-basket overflows daily with projects for paying off the national debt without taxing any one, or for making the country rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice by doubling its amount and never paying it. You may scare up on any curb-stone in Wall street a lame duck who wants to sell for a million or so a plan—no, "scheme" is the word—for making everybody great, glorious, and happy, through some mysterious wave of the magic word of finance. Yet no one would think of giving over ten cents for our "scheme," simply because it is so old fashioned, so downright, and makes no drafts whatever on the imagination. Its outlines are as follows:

1. Collect more revenue and spend a good deal less. Employ the surplus, so fast as realized, in paying off debt.

2 Build fewer [illegible] You and we are now passing through

3. Import fewer thousand-dollar Cashmere shawls and lace veils, and put more American furnaces into blast, set more factory wheels turning, and make at home half the metals, wares and fabrics we now buy abroad.

4. Starve out the mob of supurfluous traders, brokers, and speculators who now infest our cities, and vastly increase the number who earn an honest, useful livelihood by herding cattle and growing corn.

Of course, this is a sorry "scheme," when compared with the far more brilliant counterpart which any of the lame ducks can draw from either (not otherwise plethoric) pocket on call; for we make no pretensions to financial genius. How it may be with Mr. Washburne we cannot say; but, if we were assured that he had no scintilla of confidence in his own genius as a financier, no pannces for our financial ills but the old fogy plan of earning more and spending less, we should hear of his appointment to the head of the Treasury with unalloyed satisfaction.

—This is sound Republican doctrine. It is what the masses of the Republican party struggled during the late Presidential campaign, to realize in the future. We know there are those in our party who imagine its victories are only won to enable them to plunder public treasures and who have no higher appreciation of political organization than the opportunity they afford to fill their pockets with the peoples money unearned, or with revenues which should go into the general treasury. Under General Grant, we look for a cessation of such hostilities towards the government, and he is a weak representative of Republican journalism who refuses boldly and constantly to aid in the realization of this object.

THE Legislature of Ohio has made it obligatory upon every banker and broker in that State, to stamp or mark every counterfeit, worthless, broken or altered bank note which may come into his possession, or he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding one hundred dollars or less than fifty dollars for every such offence.

This is a wise law, and its adoption in this State would save merchants and tradesmen vast sums annually. The dead loss in counterfeit money to conscientious dealers is an enormous item in the profit and loss account where the business transactions are heavy. There are many persons who think it no sin to push out bad money in change making, satisfying their consciences that they received it for good and do not commit any grevious offense against their neighbor by passing it around. As a general thing, however, the poor and indigent are the sufferers in the end, as a counterfeit lodged with them will permanently abide with them, the reason being that their money is scrutinized carefully before it will be received and its character detected.—If all knowing money handlers in banks and broker-offices would stamp "worthless" every one of the thousand spurious notes which they daily throw out of the depositors' collections of money, they would confer a great favor on the public at large by forcing out of monetary channels imitations of money not worth the paper printed upon. Ohio has set a good example, and it would be well for our Legislature to adopt a similar law for the protection of the people of Pennsylvania.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

GENERAL NEWS.

An original drama has been attempted at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Its thrilling title is as follows: high life in Ann Arbor.

A countryman was recently swindled in Cleveland by a bogus check drawn on a bank in Titusville, Ohio, by Enoch Arden.

Bears are plenty in the vicinity of Warsaw, Wis. this winter. Their tracks are seen in the snow every day. One man has killed 16 this summer.

The British vessel-of-war, the Nymph, has captured nine slave-dhows on the East coast of Africa this season.

The first "greenback" ever issued has been purchased recently by a gentleman in Cincinnati for $50. It is signed by Salmon P. Chase—No. 1 Letter A.

The celebrated Barbara Freitchie flag is in the possession of a Union officer in Maryland. It is of silk, about 16 inches long. It was last exhibited in public in the Boys-in-Blue procession in Philadelphia, Oct. 2d.

Switzerland is hereafter to choose its Representatives in Government by direct universal suffrage. Switzerland has always taken the United States as an example. May we not turn the tables?

The *Salem Observer* remarks very solemnly that there are "gambling hells" in that city, in which "men lose, some nights, from seventy-five to one hundred dollars, and no effort is made to suppress them.

Prof. Wiebe of Chicopee, Mass., asserts that there are no fine singers who use tobacco. It is proved in the dissecting room, he claims, that tobacco injures the voice.

The butchers of Hoboken are to be prosecuted if in future, they violate the ordinance prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle within the city limits. The penalty is $50.

B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), has found in New Hampshire, a very nicely executed water-color picture of Boston Common, painted before the Revolution, by a daughter of Gen. Knox. It will probably be copied lithographically.

The writer on "American Education," in the last *British Quarterly Review*, represents our system as anything but satisfactory. But, says *The London Spectator*, he fails to account for the extraordinary high average of American cultivation.

There was no legislation in England relative to letters-patent for inventions between 1623 and 1835—212 years. The patent laws now existing are very imperfect, and inventors are demanding a change. The cost is too high and the security very slight.

All colliery explosions occur in England soon after a sudden fall in the barometer. Extra ventilation at such times is said to be a prevention. Before the least fatal explosion in the Ardley Colliery, a scientific writer had been predicting such accidents in *The London Daily News*.

The new educational system in Hungary will be compulsory. Parents and guardians not sending their children to school will be punished by law. The schools are to be established and conducted by the various religious sects to suit themselves, but are all to be under State inspection.

The artillery range reached in the recent trial at Shoeburyness, Nov. 20 was the longest on record—10,300 yards. It was attained by a Whitworth nine-inch gun, weighing fourteen tuns, with a shot of 250 pounds. The longest previous range was 10,075 yards—reached by the Lynall Thomas seven-inch gun, in 1861.

The Italian Treasury enjoys a revenue from the Government lotteries of $12,009,000. There are lottery companies at Turin, Florence, and Rome. The province of Naples, with only 868,000 inhabitants, pays $5,000,000 a year for lottery tickets. The fever is less violent in the north of Italy [illegible] with 942,000 people [illegible] by the Government.

Deacon Samuel M. Andrews, since his arrival at the State Prison at Charlestown, has manifested the utmost calmness and tractability of demeanor which characterized his conduct from the beginning of his trial. As he had some experience of the machinery of a cotton mill he has been set to work in a machine-shop. He seems to work with good humor and with diligence.

Rufus W. Morrow, who shot and killed Dr. Cheatham, a few months ago in Todd County, Ky., was captured about a week ago, and by order of the Judge of the Todd circuit court was taken to the Louisville jail for safe keeping. An old grudge had existed between the men, and Morrow sought Dr. Cheatham and killed him one night, after which he mounted a horse and escaped.

The editor of *The New-Orleans Times* "learns with pleasure that Gen. Rousseau has determined to make Louisana his future residence." He has purchased a very fine plantation, 'Bell Isle,' near Brashear city, Berwick's Bay. This is one of the most beautiful and productive portions of Louisianna. The General has already commenced arrangements for planting.

A mountebank 'Wizard' in England was recently sentenced to three months, imprisonment for deceiving an ignorant servant girl. She was in ill-health and went to him for advice. He gave her a slip of paper with these words written on it, 'I hope to do thee good—glory—amen.' He enclosed this in a black silk bag, told the girl to wear it in her bosom, and on no account to let it touch the ground.

The 'Spring Garden Soup Society' of Philadelphia distributed about 10,000 pounds of bread, and nearly 8,000 gallons of soup between the 1st of last January and March 25. The cost of these provisions was $2,000. Six hundred and fifty-four adults and 1,100 children received soup daily and bread three times a week. Over 2,000 gallons of soup were sold to parties able to pay something for it, at three cents a pint.

The heirs of Anneka Jans, resident in Philadelphia, met at the house of Dr. Vanderbeck in that city, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider a plan of consolidating the claims of all heirs for a combined attack on the Trinity Corporation. The thirty gentlemen and ladies who attended the meeting represented twelve different families as follows: Franks, Edwards, Hults, Drower, Lord, Matthews, Palamon, Sendring, Bertron, Snedeker, and Speer. A permanent organization was accomplished.

Governor Geary announces by proclamation that two million four hundred and sixteen dollars of the principal of the State debt have been cancelled since the last report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a period of fourteen months. This is the cheerful Christmas greeting of a Republican Administration to the Commonwealth, and while we accept it, with thanks, let us remember it next fall when called on to choose again new trustees for the management of the public weal. If the people of Pennsylvania will persevere in electing Republican Governors and Legislatures for the next few terms, we shall surely be able to extinguish the Democratic legacy of debt which for so long has pressed so heavily on the State.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Mary McDonald, a young girl, was suffocated by coal gas inhaled while sleeping in a closed apartment.

Secretary Seward insists that the London *Times* does him injustice on the Alabama claims question. He says he has labored hard to secure a settlment, but that Reverdy Johnson has caused most of the trouble of late.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling attention to the law providing for the holding of municipal elections in the cities and villages of the State on the first Monday in January.

The Speech of Senator Morton on Specie Payments.

The feature of the day in the Senate is Morton's speech on the bill for the resumption of specie payments. No speech on this subject ever commanded better attention during its delivery. Secretary McCulloch was on the floor and listened with interest for three quarters of an hour, during which time he heard the claims in his report for repealing the legal-tender law characterized as indirect repudiation. General Garfield and a number of others from the House interested in financial measures were in the Senate chamber during its delivery. Mr. Morton commenced by examining the amount of currency in the country, and argued that it was not too great in volume. He thought that the business of the country demanded one hundred and fifty millions more currency now than it did in 1860.—The real volume of currency was difficult to ascertain, because bills of exchange and similar paper acted as a circulating medium; currency not being redundant, contraction was not a necessary preliminary to resumption. The flow of specie to Europe is a result, and not a cause of, the depreciation of the currency; gold not being in use as a circulating medium here has flowed abroad, where it is needed. Wherever paper has been made a legal tender, coin has gone elsewhere. We cannot retain gold at home without erecting a demand for it by making it the basis of our circulating medium. He said the existence of our large bonded debt was not the cause of the depreciation of the currency. The cause is that it is a dishonorable promise to pay what is over due, and the failure to set a time for its payment. If the Government makes arrangements to redeem the currency in existence, the bonded debt will not prevent its appreciation. Buying bonds with gold on hand would have the contrary effect, as it would make resumption more difficult. The loss of interest on the amount of gold which would have to be accumulated in the Treasury in preparation for resumption would be trifling compared with the constant loss entailed on the people of the country by a depreciated and fluctuating currency. But this depreciation is what keeps bonds so low.—Resume, and long before they become due we could borrow any amount at four per cent., and thereby save forty millions on the annual interest. This thraldom of greenbacks which is on hands has reached State stocks, and the best of these, which were formerly at par in gold, are now only at par in greenbacks.—Contraction was not the remedy. If the currency was reduced to one hundred millions, you could not bring it to par without making arrangements to pay it. Repealing the law making greenbacks legal tenders would clearly be repudiation. It would reduce the value of notes one-third at a stroke, and falsify the promise they bear on their face. He said a decision by the Supreme Court that the legal tender act was unconstitutional would fill him with horror, and he would not believe such a decision could be made. Fixing the time was the starting point toward the resumption. In peroration, he drew a glowing picture of the peaceful and prosperous state of things which would obtain throughout the land after 1868, if his bill should become a law.

Grandeur of American Citizenship.

In his speech at the new England dinner in New York, on Tuesday night, Vice President elect Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. "It's the shield of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among nations. It is that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realm of freemen [illegible] by United States, but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world they shall not on the one hand disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by self-reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and our unequaled trials, which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously, entitle us, then we need not go into the markets of the world, to offer gold and silver to induce those islands of the seas and ajacent States and Provinces to cast in their lot with us, and to share with our future. I feel ashamed, as an American, when I hear of profiers to buy soil and sovereignty, men, women and children with gold and silver from our national treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. As you would spurn a bride that is bought with gold, as any fair women would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth instead of her heart, so we, as Americans, should elevate our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast their lot with us, when voluntarily and in a body they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should welcome them into the fold of American citizens."

Democratic Administration.

When Governor Bigler retired from the Gubernatorial chair—the last of an unbroken line of Democratic Governors reaching from 1828, the administration of Wm. F. Johnson only excepted—he left to the State a debt of forty-one millions of dollars. Before the time of Governor Pollock, Pennsylvania had elected but three Governors who were not Democrats—Governor Johnston, just mentioned; in 1820, Governor Hiester, a Federalist; and in 1835 Governor Ritner, as an Anti-Mason. This latter gentleman went in by a plurality vote, against a Democratic State majority, divided between two candidates. We may safely charge our burdensome debt to Democratic administration.

Since the advent of Whig and Republican administrations the debt has been steadily on the decrease, so that now, after having borne the terrible strain of war, it has been brought down to nearly thirty-five millions. Our extraordinary war expenses alone amounted to six millions of dollars, and these have been taken into this account.

In the face of all this, the personal taxes have been reduced and the tax on real estate removed entirely. The farmer and small owner now pays not one cent land tax in Pennsylvania. This is our platform for the coming campaign, and the strongest purely State issue ever presented to the people.—*Phila. Press.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG's power is still in the ascendent, otherwise he would not utter the language reported by a correspondent. The subject was of the very first importance. It is concerning modern fashions. Brigham said in substance:

It is the duty of the husband or father to furnish his family with cloth to dress themselves, it is their duty to see that the cloth is cut and made prudently, not wasted. It is a disgrace to a community to drag their cloth in the dirt. How many women are there here to-day who walked to this tabernacle without throwing dirt every step they took. This is a disgrace to them. It is not the duty of my brethren to buy cloth to be dragged through these streets, and the wife or daughter who will not cease dragging her dress through them ought to have it cut shorter. I have borne it and so have my brethren, until duty demands that we put a stop to it.

If Brigham can enforce his opinion in this matter, he deserves to be called autocrat of America. If he could be induced to lecture on fashionable follies in our cities, he would doubtless be greeted with overflowing audiences, especially if he would inform the male portion of the community how they can "put a stop" to the bobbing or dragging skirts through the mud and filth of our pavements.

Long Lost Child Found.

Under the above caption the Reading *Dispatch* says:

Sixteen years ago, Mr. Aaron Orlick (colored) was a slave in Virginia, and by consent of his master became the possessor of a wife to whom he had children. One of them, a girl, when five years of age, was sold to a slave dealer and taken from her parents they knew not whither. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Orick watched his opportunity to escape and flee to the free North, and when the happy day dawned he set out for the land of the free and finally reached Reading, where he sought employment, and by honest industry has managed to maintain himself and family comfortably up to the present time, and being endowed with more than ordinary intelect, is now becoming somewhat noted as a local preacher. A few days since he received a letter informing him that his child was still living and could be found at Lexington, Virginia. Mr. O. left this city yesterday in search of his girl, and ere this reaches the eye of the reader, it is probable that the father has kissed the lips of his child—not as a slave—not as the property or chattel of an aristocratic slave-holder—but as his own loved, long lost child. There has been a great change in the condition of this family since ten years ago, and we know of no one better able to appreciate the happy changes than Mr. Orick and his family.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Cahmelin Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods.

Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES,

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

TAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
Beaver, Pa.

novl7'68.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E. H BEACOM,

Has just received a select assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies' and Gentleman's Woolen Goods.

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
LACES, PAPER
MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of

LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE,

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Opposite the U. P. Seminary

Sept16.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., or W. Va. Beach in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within two or six miles of the lately Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1361 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and distant 18 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they would have to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other minerals found on the lands.

BENJ. HUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.

New Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1868.—dec16m.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. J. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND,

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.

nov10'67:tf.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND R

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, December 30th, 1868.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 19th of December, 1868.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 19.	40 deg.	53 deg.	44 deg.
" 21.	30 deg.	36 deg.	32 deg.
" 22.	30 deg.	31 deg.	34 deg.
" 23.	14 deg.	17 deg.	20 deg.
" 24.	19 deg.	25 deg.	16 deg.
" 25.	15 deg.	25 deg.	20 deg.
" 26.	15 deg.	32 deg.	33 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements which appear for the first time in to-day's ARGUS:

Notice in Bankruptcy—Thos. Rowley.
Beaver Academy—J. W. Martin.
Notice—Dr. Lighthill.
Dry Goods—Jas. A. Fortune.
Local Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.

The Beaver Argus, improved and enlarged, is now one of the handsomest as well as most influential of the Republican journals published in Pennsylvania.—[Harrisburgh State Guard.

See Jas. A. Fortunes advertisement in another column.

Job Work.—Having, recently made large additions to our printing material, we are prepared to do job work with neatness and dispatch. Bill-heads, cards, posters, &c., printed as cheaply as at city offices. Give us a call.

Grand clearance sale of Dry Goods for two weeks, at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Blanks for Sale.—We keep nearly all the different kinds of blanks for sale at this office. Summons, subpoenas, commitments, warrants, judgment notes, deeds, &c., constable's sale blanks, always on hand and at reasonable rates.

Don't forget the grand clearance sale of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Furs, &c., for two weeks, Jas. A. Fortune, Diamond Rochester,

The Boston TRANSCRIPT says: Mr. Johnson's salary is $25,000 a year. We think it would not be a bad idea to pay it in a Treasurer's bond for that amount, on interest, due in seventeen years, with the provision that the interest as it accrues be deducted from the principal, instead of being paid to Mr. Johnson.

Country Flannels at less than Manufacturers Prices, call and see, James A. Fortune, Diamond, Rochester.

Brought to Jail.—An inebriated individual, named, we believe, Vincent, hailing from the neighborhood of Hookstown, was arrested on last Thursday in Rochester for drunkedness, and brought to jail. He was kept until he was sobered up, when he was allowed to go home.

Furs at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, at less than cost.

The Alliance Monitor came to us last week in new type, and enlarged to forty column paper. The MONITOR is well filled with local and general news, and we rejoice to see is well patronized by the community in which it is published. M. M. Brown is now the editor. May success attend his efforts in the newspaper business.

Some benevolent persons in Philadelphia are trying to establish a Young Men's Home, where young men coming from the country for employment in the city can be provided with cheap board and lodging, baths, books, and amusement, and be thus guarded from many of the temptations with which they might otherwise be assailed.

A Christmas Tree.—The teachers and friends of the Presbyterian Sabbath School in this place, arranged a Christmas tree for the benefit of the children in their church, on Christmas eve. It presented a beautiful appearance, and the little folks were highly delighted with the feast of good things then and there enjoyed.

A Sabbath School Entertainment.—On Christmas eve, the scholars belonging to the M. E. Sabbath School of this place, gave a public entertainment, which consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, &c. The children nearly all acquitted themselves well, and the spectators were no little amused, as was evident from the applause they bestowed upon most of the performers,

Holiday Presents.—Now is the time to make presents to your friends, and we know of no other present that would be more appropriate than one of Weed's Sewing Machines. Where is there a father or a brother that will not present one to his wife or sister. Call on J. Boggs, in New Brighton, and secure one.

N. B.—Every purchaser before New Year is entitled to a prize. 2

City Mortality.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending December 20, was twenty-one, of which nine were adults and twelve children.—The causes of death were—*Adults*: Unknown, one; delirium tremens, one; old age, one; disease of lungs, four; poisoning, one; disease of brain, one. *Children*: Scarlatina, five; infanticide, one; convulsions, two; septicæmia, hydrocephalus, intermittent fever and enlargement of the heart, one each. Males, twelve; females, nine.—[Com.

A man by the name of John Bowman, aged apout 27, and said to be employed at the Lawrence Furnace, spent a portion of last Saturday afternoon in New Castle, during which time he indulged too freely in the use of 'fire-water.' He started home about dusk in a one horse wagon, and got bewildered and wandered about until he was either thrown or fell out of the wagon, a short distance beyond Pumpkintown, where he was found on Sunday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, almost frozen to death. He was taken to the residence of Robert Irwin and kindly treated, where he died on Sunday evening.—[New Castle Gazette.

Important Change in the Revenue Districts of Pennsylvania.—From and after Saturday last, December 19th, the Assistant Assessors, heretofore employed in the different distilleries in operation, ceased to act, all distilleries henceforth to be taxed to their full capacity when in operation. The effect of this change will of course be to save a large amount of money in salaries for Assistant Assessors, and to reduce the manufacture of whiskey, as many distilleries will not operate under this regulation, and therefore the price of distilled liquors will be increased because of their consequent scarcity.—[Pitts. Com., Dec. 24.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—On Saturday night Dec. 12, while Miss Sophia McKnight, of the vicinity of Hickory, was engaged in filling a lighted lamp from a fluid can, the oil ignited and exploding burnt her so badly that after brief, but terrible suffering, she died from the effect of the burning.—Before the flames could be extinguished her clothing was nearly burnt off the upper part of her body. She was a young lady of most excellent character, very highly respected, and leaves a widowed mother and large connection of relatives to mourn her untimely death. This is another warning among the many that the press chronicles weekly of the danger of filling a lamp with oil, while it is lighted.—[Wash. Reporter.

Colonel Grist still sees office-seeking petitions for rest, and his supply doesn't begin to wear out.

A few nights ago a fire occurred at Island Run, which entirely destroyed the house of Mr. Ormes, together with all its [illegible]

The Sheriff of Stark county has, by order of the Court, brought several dilatory jurymen to time of late.

In putting his papers in order after the recent fire in Meadville, James H. Lowis, Esq., discovered a letter from John Hancock, of Independence fame, to the late Samuel Lord, Esq., of Mead township.

The P. F. W. & C. R. R. intends to remove their works from New Brighton to Enon Station, where they intend erecting a new Round House and Turn Table, to be completed by the first of January next.

Shell Oysters.—J. B. Clark, near McKinley's corner, keeps shell oysters, of a very superior quality, for sale. We tried some of them on Christmas eve, and found them fresh and plump. Reader, go and do likewise.

Sabbath School Treat at the U. P. Church.—The parents and friends of the scholars to a feast of good things on Christmas day. The occasion was an interesting and pleasing one to all concerned.

The grave of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburgh, is at the foot of the tree to which he was once tied by Indians and a fire kindled about him to burn him alive. A simple iron fence surrounds the grave, but no stone or other mark is there to designate whose remains lie beneath.—[Exchange.

Foot Races.—Richardson and Young, the latter of this city, ran two exciting foot races in Cleveland, where Richardson belongs, on Christmas. The first was a short race, for $200 a side, and was won by Young; and in the following contest, Richardson won the victory.—[Com.

The pastor and friends of the children connected with the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, will serve refreshments to the children on New Year's evening, at 5:30 P. M.

The meeting will be presided over by the officers and teachers of the school.

In addition to this, other ceremonies may be expected, in which it is hoped the friends and patrons of the school will be interested.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, Pastor.

The Wages of a Negro Girl.—A gentleman of this place who was running on one of the rivers in the South during the war, casually picked up from a wharf boat the enslaved note, given for the yearly wages of a negro girl, at Versailles, Ky., in the year 1857. It reads as follows:

"On or before the 25th day of December next, we or either of us promise to pay to Elisabeth Taylor, or order, the sum of Fifteen Dollars, for the hire of a negro girl, Emily, for the present year, and to give to said girl two chemises, two summer dresses, and one winter dress and underdress, two pair of shoes, and one pair of stockings, and one blanket, all of good quality; and pay all doctor bills. W. Newman.

Versailles, Jan. 8, 1857."

Blankets at less than cost, at James A. Fortune's Diamond, Rochester.

Brought to Jail.—On Christmas night, a little after bed-time a constable whose name we did not learn, brought five persons to the county jail and had them confined there. They are all strangers in this part of the country, and represent themselves as having left New York a week or two ago to go South. In their travels they appear to have crossed the Ohio river somewhere between this point and Economy, and were making their way toward the West Virginia line. So far all went well with them, but once in Moon township they began to reach for other people's goods, and by the time they got into the vicinity of Hookstown they had appropriated some one's silver watch, another's boots, and sundry other articles to tedious to mention. They were finally, therefore, brought to a halt, taken into custody, and landed in jail as we have stated above. They are all young men, ranging from the ages of sixteen to twenty-two years. Their singular operations can only be accounted for on the supposition that if they really started from New York to go south as they represent, they did so with the intention of stealing their way through.

A Thieving Scoundrel.—Last Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, a man, claiming to be a soldier, and to have lost an arm in the service, rang the door bell at the residence of Mr. V. Milhous, West Main street. Being invited in, he stated his case, and desired something to eat. Whilst the table was being prepared, Mr. M. questioned him as to the army in which he served and where and how he was wounded, and as to how much of his arm was amputated. Noticing that he did not want to say much about his lost limb, Mr. M. questioned him still closer concerning it, and made a move toward him, as though he intended to examine it.

The imposter said his brother was standing at the door and it being cold he would just step out and invite him in. Suiting his action to his words, he immediately and hastily passed into the hall, and in his course picked up an overcoat belonging to Mr. Milhous, and went out. He never returned—he is, probably, looking after his brother yet.

The man was, to all appearance, about twenty-three years of age, and five feet, six or seven inches tall. Dark hair, dark whiskers and very low forehead. He probably never saw a battle field, and both his arms are sound. It will be well for our readers to keep an eye open for him. He will, doubtless, try the same game again elsewhere.—[Salem (O.) Bepublican.

Happiness of the Home Circle.—At this season of the year, when affection and love prompt the bestowal of some suitable token to the members of the family and to friends, the question arises, how we can delight our loved ones, and at the same time do them a real and lasting good. The answer is simple. Call upon some reliable Music Dealer, a man in whose judgment and integrity you can place implicit confidence, and procure from him a fine Piano or a good Organ, above all others the article best calculated to contribute to the delight and happiness of the entire family circle, and which is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Such a man is emphatically Mr. Henry Kleber, of the firm of H. Kleber & Bro. 122 Wood st., Pittsburgh, a man who from his infancy has been connected with music, who's instruments in the country, and whose character for integrity is such that he will perhaps sold more Pianos and Organs to parties who left the choice of the same entirely with him, than any man in the business. If we add that his firm are the sole agents for the world renowned STEINWAY PIANOS who beat all competitors at the late Paris Exposition, and also the exquisite BURDETT ORGAN with its wonderful imitation of the human voice, a brand of instruments which are regarded as the greatest success of modern art, there is need assure no sensible person that it is at Kleber's ware-rooms where the very best instruments are to be had. [dec28t.

How to Edjucate New Year.—The late Rev. Wm. Crosswell, D. D., has indicated with simple force and beauty the duties which should unite with and be no insignificant portion of the healthy social enjoyments so characteristic of the New Year's birth. He fitly and faithfully says:

Go, while the cold [illegible] the bare;
Go, feed the starved ones at thy door,
And let the cringe-handed share.

From out thy pastes and thy store.

Go, wipe from misery's eye the tear,
Take by the hand affliction's son,
And happy shall be all the year
That is thus happily begun.

Go, give the sick and weary rest,
Gladden the cells where prisoners lie;
Pour balm and oil in wounded breast,
And soothe the soul about to die.

Do thus, and thou shalt go to rest
With music round thy midnight bed,
And, blessing, shall be trebly blessed
For each such soul thus comforted.

Thy sun shall make a golden set
This New Year's day, and be by far
The happiest day that ever yet
Was lettered in thy callendar!

Complimentary.—We are much indebted to nearly all the newspapers with which we exchange for complimentary notices since the enlargement of the ARGUS. Among these we may mention the Harrisburg STATE GUARD, the Harrisburg TELEGRAPH, the Steubenville GAZETTE, the Oil City REPUBLICAN, the Venango CITIZEN, the Lawrence JOURNAL, the Alliance MONITOR, the Buckeye STATE, &c., &c.

Entertainment.—A grand entertainment will be given in Power's Hall, Rochester, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 30th and 31st. It will consist of choice music, vocal and instrumental, tableaux, comic songs, declamations, &c., &c. There will also be a fair held in connection with it. Several valuable articles, among them a silver pitcher, sewing machine, &c., to be drawn, or voted for. Admission twenty-five cents.

The Feats of a "Walkist."—Mr. Napoleon Young, a native of our neighboring county, (Columbiana, Ohio,) has been on his muscle for some time past. He gave the New Lisbon BUCKEYE STATE last week the following account of his operations during the "campaign." That paper says: "The celebrated "Olympic Pedestrian," Napoleon Young, has kindly presented us with a brief statement of his principal feats during the past year. His first public performance was at New Lisbon, on the 30th of May, 1868, walking one mile along Walnut Street, in 7 minutes and 15 seconds, the street being wet and slippery. His next walk was in Pittsburgh, Pa., making 100 miles in 22 hours and 12 minutes, including 2 hours of rest. At Mount Gilead, Ohio, at the time of the County Fair he walked against the fastest running horse in Morrow county, going once around a half mile track while the horse ran three times around it, beating the horse twelve seconds, then walked a half mile in 3 minutes and 17 seconds, and ran another half mile in 2 minutes and 10 seconds, doing all without resting. He walked again at New Lisbon at the time of the Fair, making his mile in 6 minutes and 12 seconds. At Mount Vernon, Ohio, he walked 10 miles in 63 minutes, on a very wet and slippery track, and the next day, on the same ground, he walked once around a half mile track in ten seconds less time than a race horse occupied in running around it three times. At the Orrville Fair, Wayne county, Ohio, he walked against a fast pacing horse on a half mile track, beating him by 30 seconds, and then without any rest, walked 7½ miles in 61 minutes and 5 seconds, facing a strong north wind. At Mansfield, Ohio, he walked 7½ miles in 56 minutes and 5 seconds, around a quarter of a mile track. He walked eight times around Olentangy Park, Columbus, Ohio, in 70 minutes, the distance around the track being 1 mile and 40 feet. At the rink in the same city he accomplished 5 miles in 42 minutes and 30 seconds, with the inconvenience of turning at right angles. These statements can all be verified by application to parties residing at the places where the feats were performed and who were witnesses of the same. Mr. Young now challenges all other pedestrians of the 661st Olympiad to publish a record of their walks, giving time and distance, and the place where they were performed.

Duty of Road Supervisors.—WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD ROAD.—The following recent decision in a judicial district of this State, where a supervisor was indicted for neglecting to keep the public road in good order, will commend itself to the common sense of the community everywhere. The judge's charge of what is to be considered a legal road, and what are the duties of supervisors has not been so well delivered before, or understood. An understanding of what the law is has long been wanting; and if the roads are not hereafter kept "in good repair and free from obstructions," the fault will be with the citizens. The judge speaks of the duties of supervisors, as follows:

"It is the business of the supervisors of the public highways to keep the roads in their respective townships in good order for use—to have all new roads properly constructed and old ones carefully repaired. They are not vested with authority to judge how much space the travel in a particular place requires, nor how poor or indifferent a road will answer its purpose. To the full extent that the ground has been appropriated to the public use, by the law, it must be opened, the entire space constructed into a good and convenient highway, and be thereafter continually kept in such condition. To remove the fences and throw the ground open—or, in addition, to plow a ditch on either side, is not to construct a road within the meaning of the law.—The ground must be made reasonably smooth, freed from obstructions, and put in such shape that the water will drain off to the side, leaving the roadway dry and solid.

"Where the width is fixed at 35 feet (as is usual,) or at any other limit, it is because the court, aided by the report of a jury, has determined that this space is necessary. And whether this determination be wise or not the supervisors cannot consider. Their duty is simply to obey the order of the Court and the Act of Assembly to open the road to the entire extent, and keep it thereafter free from obstructions and in good repair. If it is not needed to accommodate travel, care should be taken that the court is properly informed and the road not established; or if it has already been established, that it be vacated. But so long as it remains upon the records as a public highway it must be kept in good order for use. If any part of it be obstructed by fences, stumps, rocks (that may be removed), holes, or the like, such obstruction constitutes a nuisance and renders the supervisors liable to indictment. And in case of injury to any one, in person or property, from this cause, the supervisors are liable in damages to the full extent of the injury sustained. And supervisors should understand that they, too, are responsible in their corporate capacity, for such loss. The Supervisors are their agents, and their safety in this respect requires that they should elect suitable men to the office, and see that they perform their duty. The subject is one of deep interest to the public. No intelligent person can fail to appreciate the advantage of good roads, nor to see that what is saved by substituting the means necessary to have them, is poor economy indeed on the wear and tear of teams and vehicles, to say nothing of the inconvenience, delay, vexation and danger of travelling on bad ones.

[For the Argus.]

THE DYING YEAR.

Like the hyena scared at the wailing
Breath of the Autumn storm,
Sick the dying year in the grave of the past,
With the tolling Monition—Life can not last.

The breath of the year with December is gone;
It has numbered its days and its Sabbaths have flown.
And if for departed friends' grief tears are shed,
Why should they not flow for the year that has fled.

How parent-like tender to man thou hast been.
Mid prosperity's smile or adversity's keen;
Thy departure has left as a stain on our race,
Our earth bound attachments, our sin and disgrace.

How many thy children the grave has entombed,
Since on thy fair cheek smiles of beauty first bloomed;
The aged have died—and they sleep—not like thee,
For they dream of waking, so holy so free.

Or of death they may dream—death more fatal than thine,
When the judgment trump calls—"Wake rise from thy shrine."
Then, oh year! thy abuse on the heaven lettered page,
Condemned, shall remain through eternity's age.

Consumate conclusion! each year that recedes
With our joys and our sorrows, our thoughts, words and deeds,
Onward, still onward, with what ere we will be,
Refers to that scene, tried Almighty by Thee.

NELLIE.

BEAVER, PA., Dec. 28.

Resolutions.—At a meeting of Post No. 99 of the Grand Army of the Republic held at their encampment, on Thursday, Dec. 26th, 1868.

On motion of Comrade Chas. A. Griffin, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Post relative to the death of Comrade Wm. Hall; the commandant announced Chas. A. Griffin, John Harlon, S. M. Dinsmore and M. S. Quay to be the committee.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 28th day of December the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst William Hall, late Sergeant of Co. F 101 P. V., a comrade of this Post, who died on the 24th inst. of disease superinduced by exposure in the service of his country.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of the first of our number upon whom the hand of death has been laid; though incapacitated by his infirmity from active participation in the duties of the Post almost from his earliest connection with it, we ever recognized in him the worthy comrade and true American soldier, and his death is one more monument to the murderous wickedness of the late rebellion.

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for his memory the comrades of the Post will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted relatives the assurance of the sincere sympathy of his surviving comrades with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished by the Commandant of the Post to the family of the deceased and to the county newspapers.

CHARLES A. GRIFFIN,
JOHN HARLON,
S. M. DINSMORE,
M. S. QUAY,
Committee.

The committee which was appointed at the temperance meeting held in the Beaver Court House lately, for the purpose of procuring a suitable person to lecture in the same place, on Friday, Jan. 8th, having forwarded a request to the Rev. Col. J. R. Clark, of Allegheny City, received the following reply:

ALLEGHENY CITY., PA, Dec. 24, '68.

MESSRS. BOARDMAN AND JOHNSON:

Gentleman:

Your invitation to be present and address a temperance meeting in Beaver, on the evening of Jan. 8th is before me. That evening is in the week of the world's prayer meeting, and it will be impossible for me to leave home and I know of no one here who could be secured for you on that evening or I would be glad to send him. If Friday evening January 15th would suit as well I would come and do what I could in behalf of the good cause.

Yours, truly,

JOHN B. CLARK.

For the reason stated in the above, the same difficulty exists in regard to other prominent speakers.

The committee therefore deem it proper to postpone the lecture for one week from the time first mentioned, to Jan. 15th, 1869, at which time Col. Clark promises to be with us.

DR. W. H. BOARDMAN,
WM. JOHNSTON,
Com.

Mistakes.—Many patrons of country newspapers commit very grevious mistakes, some of which we desire to correct.

It is a mistake to suppose he gets his white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that the subscription price of paper is a clear gain to the publisher.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is printed without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose that he can live bodily, by faith.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is easy to please everybody.

It is a mistake to suppose that money due for the paper would be as good to us in a year as it would be now.

It is a mistake to suppose that we would not be thankful for what is due to us, and for new subscribers.

A new Philadelphia (O.) paper speaks as follows of one of our seminaries:—

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY.—We once more call attention to the claims of this really sterling institution. It stands in the front rank of our Educational Institutes. Prof. R. T. Taylor, the present Principal, has had charge of the school nearly ten years, and under his management it has reached its present high standard. The building has been thoroughly repaired outside and inside, and is now one of the most attractive and comfortable school buildings in the West. In addition to a thorough course of study the Institute affords unsurpassed musical advantages. The Winter term opens January 5th, 1869. Send to Prof. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa., for a Catalogue.

Our Academy.—The Beaver Academy's advertisement will cheer the hearts of many of our readers. Its numerous alumni of both sexes will, we hope, rally around their alma mater. From the farm, the shop, the store, the pulpit, the legislatures, the court, the school room, the editors chair, and the sickbed, where they bless our country, let each raise a prayer to God for its success. Dr. Martin, who has had great experience in presiding over educational institutions, assures us that the great want is not cash but character. The funds are adequate to old a good educator in establishing a first-class school; though not to provide a sinecure for one indolent or incapable. Let then its friends encourage youths of both sexes with grace and brain to receive a good education, to come.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Dec. 26, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The past week was one of the gayest of the gay, and, while every one seemed to be full of merriment, we are glad to say, for the good name of our town, that we did not see, during the entire week, a single individual whose good humor was generated by the use of spirituous potations. The [illegible] of all previous [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible].

On Monday the ladies of the M. E. Congregation gave a concert consisting of tableaux, pantomimes and vocal music, all of which was given in good style.

We could take exceptions only to what seemed to us needlessly long and tedious intervals between the different tableaux; and the tolerance of a vast deal of very annoying and illtimed applause by boys and young men.

The music given on the occasion by the quartette from Allegheny city was most excellent, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all present.

On Tuesday night Rev. Wm. Evans gave a select reading in the Protestant Methodist Church for the benefit of the Sunday School of that Congregation, which was quite liberally patronized.—Mr. Evans is a tolerably good elocutionist, but there is too much monotony in his reading to render it particularly effective; and in some of his selections he fails to comprehend fully the ideas of the author.

Thursday and Friday nights both the Episcopal Methodists and the Baptists held festivals for the benefit of their respective churches. The results in each case was a liberal receipt of greenbacks.

The ball given on Thursday night by the G. A. R. was a success, and added several dollars to the treasury of Post 108, for the relief of our needy comrades, and the widows and orphans of those who died that our nation might live.

On Friday night of this week—New Year's night—the members of Post 108 will give an entertainment consisting of a public installation of officers and the presentation of a flag by the Grant Veterans to the Post.

The flag will be presented on behalf of the Veterans by Mr. Collins of the Pittsburgh EVENING CHRONICLE; and will be received on behalf of the Post by Capt. Eberhart.

To these exercises will be added the reading of Sheridan's Ride, Our Nation's Dead, and other appropriate pieces; together with vocal and instrumental music.

Judging from the preparations which are being made, this affair will prove as gratifying to the public here as it is novel. The fact that all who are to take part in the exercises are men who have given evidence of their patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to principle on their country's battle-fields, will give it peculiar charm, and an attractiveness which few of our citizens will be able to resist. Hence we anticipate a crowded house and a large receipt of "stamps."

On Thursday night rather a singular occurrence took place on Broadway.—Rev. Mr. Seymour of the Episcopal Church was walking quietly along the street accompanied only by a little dog; whereupon one of his own species whereupon by one of his own species whereupon Mr. S. kicked the attacking dog in order to end the quarrel. He, however, scarcely completed the kick, when he was felled to the pavement by what he supposed to be the clenched hand of one of the genus homo; but what's his name or where's his home he was unable to discover, and perhaps never will know. His disappearance was quite as sudden and miraculous as his appearance.

ENDYMION.

MR. EDITOR.—Believing it would be of interest to some of your many readers and profitable to all, to hear of the prospects in Beaver Institute, I take a small space in your columns. Having occasion to attend the meeting of Tuesday night, Dec. 22, I found quite an audience in possession of the school room, composed as Beaver audiences generally are, of men women and children, the half of whom seemed to be possessed with but one idea, that of making as much noise as possible. However at the call of the chairman silence reigned. The first exercise, a class drill in Geography by Mrs. Marquis, the accomplished teacher of No. 2, was listened to with attention, and the class showed great proficiency, next an essay entitled "The Brains and Nervous System," was read by Dr. W. H. Boardman, which was a good production, but we think rather too long to be entertaining. A class drill in grammar conducted by Prof. Lakin, the able Principal of the school, followed. The class gave evidence that they had been guided by a master workman. A periodical, "The Literary Casket," a spicy little semi-monthly, was then read by the editress, Miss Foulk. This is the last issue for '68, and was one of its best. Debate followed on the question "Which is the greater proventiyeof crime, the moral or civil law." It was discussed ably and eloquently by Rev. Dr. Martin in the affirmative and Rev. John R. Dravo in the negative. Both gentlemen displayed great ability as debaters, and it added greatly to the interest of the evening. We were well satisfied with the result of our visit, and shall repeat it as often as privileged to do so. The next meeting will be on Thursday evening Jan. 14th, at 6½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

BURKE.

Christmas at the Home for Soldiers' Orphans, Phillipsburgh.—It was the privilege of the writer of this article, with many others, to dine on the 25th inst. with the Rev. Wm. G. Taylor and family in this benevolent institution of our great and growing State.

It is not my design to speak of the dinner, which was all that could be desired to refresh the inner man, and was shared by orphans', guests and family alike.—This is the uniform law of the Institution. There is but one fare for all. The Home, as it ever is when I have been permitted to visit it, was clean and neat. The orphans' are well clad, and their halo hearty appearance is ample evidence that they receive abundance of wholesome food. It is now nearly three years since this school was organized and there has not been a single death in it yet. This fact, considering that the number of children in the school is between one and two hundred, certainly shows that the Institution is conducted with ability.—The good health, the neatness and order which are everywhere perceptible and the progress of the pupils in their studies all show that in placing Mr. Taylor at the head of this school the State authorities have put the right man in the right place.

A GUEST.

Dec. 25th, 1868.

Sad Accident.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 13, Leonard Hunnell, a boy twelve years was kicked on the head by a horse, inflicting a serious injury near the right temple. The boy is a son of Wm. Hunnel, but living with his uncle in Center tp., was in the stable attending to his feeding, and in passing behind the horse he received the blow, and was found a short time after entirely insensible; the blood and brains oozing from his head. Dr. R. L. Woodruff was called in and after careful examination pronounced it a critical case, and the chances of recovery doubtful.—[Waynesburg Republican.

Dr. Musser, of New Brighton, Pa., delivered a lecture on last Tuesday evening on the "Origin of the Negro." Not being present we are unable to state the Doctor's theory as to how, when or where this mysterious race sprung into existence.—[East Liverpool Record.

WASHINGTON.

General Amnesty—the President Pardons Everybody that Engaged in the Rebellion.

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States heretofore set forth several proclamations, offered amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late Rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and

WHEREAS, The authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as, at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that an universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said Rebellion extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or of adhering to their enimies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Sec'y. of State.

Wants to Go to the Penitentiary.—On last Saturday evening a man named Ferguson, hailing from, we do not know where, knocked at Constable Griffin's door, in this place, and demanded the presence of that officer at Justice Imbrie's. Reaching there he informed the officers that he was a thief—had stolen Mr. Thos. Schley's tools some months ago—and requested such action to be taken at once as would result in his being sent to the Penitentiary. He was committed to jail as a vagrant for eight days. In the meantime we presume Mr. Schley will make information against Ferguson for theift, and in all probability that "conscience-smitten individual" will in due course of time pull up at the Western Penitentiary. Ferguson is an old offender—a tough customer—and no stranger to the walls of our county jail.

A Treat.—Samuel McMananty, Esq., of Economy township, has our thanks for a basket of large, finely flavored apples. They were of the Pippin species, and we and ours enjoyed them hugely. Mr. McMananny is one of the thrifty farmers of this county, a good citizen, and, withal, one of the staunchest Republicans in Western Pennsylvania. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his industry.

Post No. 99, G. A. R.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Post on Wednesday evening Dec. 30th, 1868, at 6½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

C. A. DECARME, S. V. C.
H. R. MOORE, Adjutant, Pro. Tem.

The Rev. Dr. A. O. Patterson, a well known Presbyterian Minister of nearly fifty years standing, died at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, on Monday morning. The Rev. Mr. Patterson for many years was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Beaver.

S. S. Anniversary.—The Sabbath School Anniversary of the M. E. Church, held at Rev. R. T. Taylor's Seminary on Christmas day and evening, was well attended, and the handsome sum of one hundred and eighty dollars was realized from the refreshments and sale of goods.

Appointed.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor of Beaver county, held a few days ago, Wm. Shrodes, Esq., the present efficient steward, was re-appointed for the coming year. Mr. Shrodes and his lady are both well qualified for the positions they so ably fill.

Warning from the "Regulators."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 22.—A circular, purporting to emenate from the "Seymour Vigilance Committee," states that the Committee have been informed that certain parties in and about Seymour have been making threats against the Regulators and if these threats are carried into execution, the parties in question may expect to be summarily dealt with; but if they conduct themselves civilly towards the Regulators, they will permit the warned parties to live at their houses, and will protect them. The parties warned are as follows: Wilk Reno, the father Clinton Reno, Trick Reno, a pounger brother, Jas. Greer, Stephen Greer, Lee Johnson, Chris. Price, Harvey Needham, Mede Fislar, Martin Lowe, Roland Lee, Wm. Spanks, Jesse Thompson, Wm. Hare, Wm. Biggins, Jas. Fisler and Pollard Able. Sevceteen in all.

IN the United States District Court, at Memphis, Judge Trigg presiding, in the case of Mrs. Catharine Bailey vs St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, where action was brought to recover five thousand dollars on her husband's life, which the defendents declined paying on the ground that the deceased had failed to pay the premium for three quarters, and that his son, at the instance of his friends and physicians, called at the office and paid the premiums whilst his father was on his death-bed, representing that he was in his usual health, and that therefore the contract was null and void, the Court ruled that the Company could not hold to the contract if Mr. Bailey lived, and repudiate it if he died, and the jury found for the plaintiff.

A Cheyenne dispatch says seventy-seven head of horses and mules have been run off by the Indians from the neighborhood of Laporte since Wednesday. The Indians are believed to be from the north and belong to Red Cloud's band.

THE Salt Lake *Telegram* says the Central Pacific Railroad reached four hundred and seventy-one miles west of Sacramento yesterday.

Otto Christman, a German restaurant keeper, of Omaha, committed suicide on Saturday. Cause unknown.

The New War Cloud.

The situation in Eastern Europe, says the *Tribune*, is becoming more warlike and threatening. It is confirmed that the ultimatum of Turkey has been decisively rejected at Athens, and both Turkey and Greece are preparing for a great war. The Sultan is resolved to enforce his demands that Turkish vessels may overhaul the Greek to see whether they carry supplies for the insurgents of Crete; the Greeks long for hastening the crisis on the Eastern question. The Turks have despatched four frigates to the Archipelago; the Greeks are mobilizing the whole militia, talk of offering a command to Garibaldi, and threaten an immediate invasion of Epirus, one of the Southern provinces of Turkey.—War has not yet been formaly declared, but hostilities have already commenced. An encounter has taken place between the Greek vessel Eroais and a Turkish man-of-war, and has resulted in the flight of the former. The Turkish Admiral had followed her to the port of Syria, where she sought refuge, and according to our reports, which, however, need verification, had sunk her.

The Great Powers look with considerable alarm at the development which the difficulties between Turkey and Greece are assuming. They all know that when any conflict in the East comes to endanger the integrity of the Turkish Empire, it is likely at once to expand into a European war, and a war of such dimensions is at present not desired by any of the Great Powers. They are, therefore, as the *Moniteur* says, anxious to shorten the duration of the war which seems to be imminent, and to narrow its limits. But while the Great Powers are cautious and reserved, little Greece is full of enthusiasm, and eagerly rushing into war, which, if not suppressed in the beginning must be of momentous consequences.

Died.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday morning, the 17th inst., at his residence in Pulaski tp., Beaver county, John Ray, in the 60th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was in Pittsburgh just one week before his death, settling some busines, returning on the 10th inst. He caught a slight cold while away, but with that exception was in usual good health up till Wednesday morning, at 2 o'clock, when he had a stroke while in bed, from which he soon recovered. Was up and about all day. Wednesday, retired in the evening seemingly pretty well. Got up in the evening at half past six, put on his clothes, came forward to the fire, complained of a dizziness in his head and instantly dropped down dead.

On the 24th of December, at 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. Wm. Hall, of Beaver, Pa., in the 30th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was buried on last Saturday, under the auspices of Post 99 of that organization.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened.

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, knows as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address

J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE,
W. D. of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24th, 1868.

This is to Give Notice: That on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Isaac Cameron of Brighton tp., in the county of and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in

Poetry.

GO AHEAD!

In our Country, blessed by Freedom,
Which has onward, upward sped,
Let the happy, loyal millions
Sing the watch-cry of "Go Ahead!".
Go ahead! I surrender never!
We will lead the world and ever
Go ahead!

Ev'ry mother to her baby,
Should, beside its cradle bed,
Proudly sing—not "Hush! my darling!"
But the song of "Go ahead!"
Go ahead, you blessed baby,
You'll be President, it may be—
Go ahead!"

Though not born in stately palace,
But within a cot or shed,
In our happy States United,
Ev'ry man can go ahead—
Difficulties proudly braving,
With our banner proudly waving
Go ahead!

Here a farmer or mechanic
Is as noble as a king—
Bowing only to his Maker,
"Onward pushing, he can sing,
"Come my friend, and come my neighbor,
Let us all, in honest labor,
Go ahead!"

Not in vain our patriot fathers
For Columbia fought and bled,
When their sons the paths of progress,
Free and happy, go ahead;
Go ahead, and still aspire—
On and upward, high and higher!
Go ahead!

If, then, you've an honest calling—
To yourself and country true—
Roll your sleeves up! buckle to it!
Go ahead, and "put it through!"
"Time and tide will wait for no man,"
Hurry up! don't be a slow man;
Go ahead!

If you stumble, do not grumble—
All your croaking will be vain;
Keep your lip as stiff as ever—
"Up and at it!" once again!
Clench your teeth and through them mutter,
I'll to earn my bread and butter,
Go ahead!

Miscellaneous.

MARGARET'S TEST.

"If ever I marry," said Margaret Baily to her cousin Olivia, "it will be a man who does not live entirely for himself, but who, out of the benevolence of a charitable heart, will not pass unheeded the cry of the widow and orphan who call on him for relief."

"You speak warmly, Margaret."

"Because I feel it. I have always thought that a charitable man would make a good husband."

"But how will you be able to judge of this? You are an heiress, and, of course, have many suitors. Do you not believe that any one of them would be willing to don a charitable mood for a while, if they supposed that upon this issue depended the hand of the wealthy heiress?"

"Perhaps you are right," said Margaret, thoughtfully; "but," added she suddenly, "an idea has just come into my head, by which I think this embarrassment can be avoided."

"What is that?" asked Olivia, curiously.

"Let me confess, in the first place, that among all who are generally considered suitors for my hand, perhaps fortune would be the more appropriate word, there are none whom I would think of as a husband except Herbert Lee and Henry Ainsworth. The former, you know, is wealthy; the latter a clerk dependent on his income, which, I should judge, was not large. Now I have a mind to subject these two to a test."

"A good idea, how will you manage it?"

"You know there is a poor family in Allen street—the one of whom we heard to-day, consisting of a widowed mother, who is sick, and three young children. Now I am going, anonymously, of course, to recommend them to the charitable offices of both Herbert Lee and Henry Ainsworth, and we will see the result. They will not recognize your hand-writing, therefore, I want you to take pen and pencil and write at my dictation."

Olivia brought the writing materials, and her cousin dictated as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Though a stranger to you, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the case of a poor family now living in a single room in Allen street, who, in consequence of the illness of the mother, who has hitherto supported them by plain sewing, are reduced to extreme want.

little aid at this time would be to them like the visit of an angel from Heaven. Will you extend it? At least call upon them, and you will be convinced that this is but a simple statement of the truth.

"CHARITY."

The note was copied, and dispatched through the Post-office to the address of both gentlemen.

Perhaps three days afterwards, Herbert Lee called at Margaret's residence. Margaret adroitly led the conversation to objects of charity and charitable institutions.

"Ah," said Lee, "that reminds me of an odd circumstance. I received a letter the other day, recommending to my notice a poor family in Allen street. It was signed Charity, and very earnestly advised me to go and see them."

"And did you go?" asked Margaret, quickly.

"No! I?" was the laughing reply. "I haven't time to waste hunting up all the destitute families in the city. I should have my hands full."

"But the family may be suffering from want."

"If they are, Charity would be in better business in relieving them himself than in sending anonymous letters of advice to others."

Would Herbert Lee have laughed so merrily if he had know the effect of his want of feeling on her whom he was most anxious to please?

"I think, after all," said Margaret, when Herbert had withdrawn, "that I must go and see Mrs. Green Myself. If Henry Ainsworth is no more charitable than Herbert, she will fare hard."

The ladies arrayed themselves for a walk. A few minutes brought them to the residence of the poor widow of whom they were in search.

To their surprise, they found, on being admitted, that a cheerful fire was glowing in the stove, while a pleasant smell of dinner filled the apartment. On a table by the side of the widow were some medicines. The hearth was brushed up, and the room, though scantily furnished, presented a neat and comfortable appearance.

Margaret looked around in surprise.

"I was dead to believe," said she, "that you were in great want."

"So we were," said Mrs. Green; "but, thanks to the generosity of a noble young gentleman who stepped forward to our relief, we are no longer so."

"Indeed, who has thus befriended you?"

"His name is Ainsworth. He sent for a doctor for me, and, at his own cost, purchased food and coals, so that, by the blessing of God, I hope soon to recover my health, and then all will go right once more."

After a little more conversation, Margaret and her cousin withdrew, leaving Mrs. Green some money for her present necessities.

That evening, Herbert Lee offered his hand to Margaret Baily, and to his surprise, no less his discomfiture, was rejected.

A week afterwards Henry Ainsworth made his appearance. He seemed unusually thoughtful.

"A penny for your thoughts," said Margaret, gaily.

He looked at her earnestly a moment, and then replied, "I will tell you the subject of my thoughts, and ask you to forgive me afterwards. It is, I know, an act of presumption for a poor clerk to speak of love—of marriage to a wealthy heiress, but I cannot keep it secret longer—I love you, Margaret, with truth and sincerity. Do you pardon me?"

"No," said Margaret, promptly, "for you have said nothing that requires it. And if you indeed think me worthy of taking, you may have me and welcome."

"Do I hear aright?" was the delightful reply. "How have I deserved such good fortune?"

"I know," said I, "will tell you. I had resolved never to marry one unless he was charitable. Last week you received an anonymous letter, recommending a poor family to your charitable notice. I find you have visited them and relieved their necessities. I feel that I can safely trust my happiness in your hands, since you have so nobly stood the test."

"Truly," said Henry Ainsworth, as his eyes lighted up with gratitude, "charity is its own exceeding great reward."

On the Track.

The other day I heard a mother ask her little son to do something.—"I'm a minute," he said. She spoke again. But it was one, two, three, four, five minutes before he minded her.

It makes me think of the switch-tender's boy. What if he had waited a minute before minding his father? A switch-tender in Prussia was just going to move the rail, in order to put a coming train on a side-track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track. The engine was in sight, and he had not a moment to spare. He might jump and save his child; but he could not do that and turn the switch in time; and if it were not done, the on-coming train would meet another train, and a terrible crash and smash would take place. The safety of hundreds of lives depended upon his fidelity. What could he do? What did he do? 'Lie down! lie down!' he called, with a loud, quick voice to the child; and seizing the switch the train passed safely on its proper track.

Did the heavy train run over the little boy? Was he killed? Was he crushed to pieces? No, for he did just as his father told him, and did it instantly. He fell flat between the rails and the cars went high over his head; and when the anxious father sprang to the spot, there he was alive and well; not a hair was touched.—It was his quick obedience, you see, that saved his life. He did not stop a minute. Even a moments hesitation would have been too late.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay me,"—"Say it darling."
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger-tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmered,
And the curly head dropped low;
"I pray the Lord," I gently added,
"You can, say it all," I know."

"Pray the Lord," the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the clear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

O the trusting, sweet confiding
Of the child heart! Would that I
Thus might trust my heavenly Father,
He who hears my feeblest cry.

A Story for Swearers.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swear dreadfully in the presence of a number of his companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear so in company. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or any place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you will go to the village churchyard, to-night at twelve o'clock, and swear the same oaths which you have uttered here, when you are alone with your God."

"Agreed," said the man, "'tis an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, you come to me to-morrow and say you have done it, and the money is yours."

The time passed on; midnight came. The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. All to outside the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, "Alone with God," came over him with a wonderful power. The though of the wickedness he had committed, and what he came there to do darted through his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell on his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he had come to utter the earnest cry went up—

"God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

A Called Witness.

The Baton Rouge Advocate gives the following extract from the testimony of a witness examined about the participation of one Sam Bowman in a late robbery. When asked if he knew the prisoner, he said:

'Oh, yes, I bought ice cream from him often.'

'What is his name?'

'That is none of my business; got somethin else to do sides folleryin people about to find out dar names.'

'How do you know that this is the same man.'

'Don't I tell you, boss, I'se bought ice cream from him lots of times. Of course he is de man. Don't I recelect his painted wagon and his sassers and the way he holered ice cream. Of course he is de man.'

'What were you doing when the robbers came to Mrs. Clark's?'

'Nuffin, I was asleep.'

'How did you know that they were on the place?'

'Ain't I got ears.'

'How long did you stand out in the yard watching?'

'Till my feet was cold.'

A Good Story.

A good story is told of a New York Judge. This Judge had been out on a batter with some convivial friends, slept it off and took his place in the court next morning. A young woman of the town was brought up for robbing a man, and the Judge sentenced her accordingly to a term upon the Island.

'Please, may I speak to you Judge?' said the girl.

'Certainly.'

She said apart: 'Judge, you told me last night that if I were ever brought before you, you would see that I should be taken care of.'

The Judge stepped back without a moment's hesitation and uttered earnestly:

'Was he your uncle? Indeed this makes a strange escape for one so young. Gentlemen,' said the Judge, resuming the bench, 'I know this young lady. There must be some mistake. Her uncle was that excellent jurist, Brown, whose history is so fresh to those of you from Chatauqua. I must take the responsibility of dismissing the case. It is indeed fortunate.'

Somebody met Gen. Henry A. Wise in Richmond of Tuesday week and inquired:

"General, have you voted yet?"

"No."

"Well, I suppose you intend to vote early and often?"

"No, sir; I would not touch either one of their d—d parties with a ten foot pole."

The General's position is changed from fighting it out in the Union to one of total inactivity.

SPAIN is not advancing very rapidly towards the establishment of a Democratic Government. The present state of affairs in that Bourbon-cursed nation is by no means encouraging either to the friends of peace or of free Government. The monarchists still possess considerable strength, and there seems to be imminent danger of a bloody civil war between the two parties. It had been well for Spain at the report of Louis Napoleon's death had been true.

THE TWO FRIENDS.

BY ARTHUR H. CLOUGH.

As ships, becalmed at eve, that lay
With canvas drooping, side by side,
Two towers of sail at dawn of day,
Are scarce, long leagues apart, descried;

When fell the night, unsprung the breeze,
And all the darkling hours they plied,
Nor dreampt, but each the self same seas
By each was cleaving, side by side.

E'en so—but why the tale reveal
Of those whom year by year unchanged,
Brief absence joined anew, to feel
Astounded, soul after soul estranged.

At dead of night their sails were filled,
And onward each rejoicing steered;
Ah! neither blamed, for neither willed
Or wist what first with dawn appeared.

To veer, how vain! On, onward strain,
Brave barks! In light, in darkness too!
Through winds and tides on compass guides—
To that and your own selves be true.

But, O blithe breeze! and O great seas,
Though ne'er that earliest parting past,
On your wide plain they join again,
Together lead them home at last.

One port, methought, alike they sought,
One purpose hold where'er they fare;
O bounding breeze, O rushing seas,
At last, at last, unite them there!

Proof Reading.

All printers and editors, says the St. Louis *Dispatch*, will appreciate the remarks of the New York *Watchman* on this subject, a part of which we insert. If the readers of newspapers understood one half of the difficulties in procuring accuracy, instead of wondering and scolding at mistakes, they would be surprised that there are not many more. How few persons appreciate the services of a proof reader! He is one of the most important agents in the production of a correct literature, and the one of whom no reader seems to think. His is the most thankless of all employments among men. Let him bring out a paper without a fault for weeks in succession, and nobody thinks of him. But let him allow an error to go uncorrected, and immediately he is known only to be censured. He has no thanks for his laborious patience, but blame if he is not faultless. He is certain of one or two things—forgetfulness or censure. We take this occasion to give our conscience satisfaction by saying that we now and here forgive all and every single error our proof readers have failed to correct, and thank them for all accuracy they have secured for our journal during the year, and for the correction of all our mistakes of carelessness or ignorance, made by these watchful and vigilant gentlemen.

In general human life is much after this fashion A man goes on through years of blameless living and no one notices or thanks him; but an error, a mistake, a slip will attract to him the attention of censure. None but God knows what struggles, what watchfulness and what patience have been necessary to secure the propriety which has marked his course for years; nor what circumstances of trial created the weakness which caused him to let go his hold for a moment. 'God is not unmindful,' is the blessed assurance of Holy Scripture. Let us take the proof of the last year, and correct for the new edition of the next. Let us be watchful and forbearing towards the faults of others.

A Boy's Trials.

We do not think that any boy ever put on his first long-tailed coat without a sense of shame. He first twisted his back half off looking at it in the glass, and then, when he sots out of doors, it seems as if all creation was in a broad grin. The sun laughs in the sky, the cow turns to look at him, his very shadow mocks him. The very beards creak with consciousness of the strange speciacle, and the old pair of pantaloons that stop a light in the garret window, nod with derision. If he is obliged to pass a group of men and boys, the trial assumes its most terrific stage; his legs get all mixed up with embarrisment, and the flap of the dangling appendage is felt against them, moved by the wind of his own agritation; he could not feel any worse were it a dish rag, to be worn by him as a badge of disgrace. It is a happy time for him when he gets to church, and sits down with his coat tail under him; but he is still apprehensive of Sunday School, and wonders if any of the children will ask him to swing his long-tailed blue.

The entrance into society may be said to take place after boyhood has passed away; yet a multitude take the initiative before their hearts are presentable. It is a great trial to a tough or tender age. For any overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing there are a dozen girls within, and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a satisfactory round of the rooms without stepping on their toes, and then sit down and dispose of one's hands without putting them in ono's pookets, is an achievement which few can boast. If a boy can get far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it short at one end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening; but let him not flatter himself that the trials of he evening are over. There comes at last the break up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy, so mischievous and unimpressible, as if they did not wish any one to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy having the most pluck makes up to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and hooking his elbow, stammers out the words: "Shall I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arm, and thus they walk home about a foot apart, feeling as awkward as goslings. As soon as she is safe within her own doors, he struts home, and really thinks that he has been and gone and done it.

Jumped the Broom Stick

A few days since a warrent was issued from St. Louis court for the arrest of a truant husband. The alledged offense consisted in abusing his wife and deserting his family. The culprit being arraigned the hapless "better half" was put on the stand.

"This man is your husband, is he?" inquired the Judge.

"Oh, yes, your honor!" was the confident reply.

When were you married?"

"Sir?"

Whon did you marry him?"

"About a year ago."

What minister performed the cermony?"

"Sir?"

"Were you married at church?" thundered the magistrate.

"No—sir—We—just jumped the broomstick."

The man wasn't fined.

A COUPLE of gentlemen observing a pretty rough-looking customers leaning against a lamp-post, much under the influence of tarantula, made a bet as to politics. Approaching him, one of them said: "How do you stand uncle? You're a Democrat, are you not?" "Democrat be——d! I admit the symptoms, but, if I know myself, I'm on ozzer side.

A DULL fellow speaking of an acquaintance to a journalist, said: "He is very timid; he couldn't say boo to a goose." "How do you know?" inquired the Journalist. "Did you try him?"

AN officer having been spoken of as "a poor colonel," a bystander remarked that he "knew nothing about his kernel, but that he always thought that he was a bad nut."

"The Old Woman."

Once she was "Mother," and it was "Mother, I'm hungry," "Mother, mend my jacket," "Mother, put up my dinner" and "Mother," with her loving hands would spread the bread and butter, and stow away the luncheon, and sew on the great patch, her heart brimming with affection for the imperious little carty pats that made her so many steps and nearly distracted her with his boisterous mirth.

Now she is the "old woman;" but she did not think it would ever come to that. She looked on through the future years and saw her boy to manhood grown; and he stood transfigured in the light of her own beautiful love.

Never was there a more noble son than he—honored of the world and the staff of her declining years.

Aye, he was her support even then, but she did not know it. She never realized that it was her little boy that gave her strength for daily toil, that his slender form was all that upheld her over the brink of a dark despair. She only knew how she loved the child, and felt that amid the mists of age her infirmities to the dark hall leading to the life beyond.

But the son has forgotten the mother's tender ministrations now. Adrift from the moorings of home, he is cold, selfish heartless, and "Mother" has no sacred meaning to the prodical. She is "the old woman," wrinkled, gray, and blind. Pity her, O, grave, and dry those tears that roll down her furrowed cheek.

A Farm Picture.

What a vivid sketch is that which George Willaim Curtis draws on some country homes: "I think of many and many a sadeyed woman I have known in solitary country homes, who seemed never to have smiled, who struggled with hard hands through the melting heat and pinching cold, to hold back poverty and want that hovored like wolves about an over-increasing flock of children. How it was scour in the morning and scrub at night, and scold all day long! How care blurred the window like a cloud, hiding the lovely landscape! How anxiety snarled at her hoel, dogging her like a cur! How little she knew or cared that bobolinks, drunk with blind idleness, tumbled and sang in the meadows below, that the earth was telling the time of year with flowers in the wood above. As I think of these things of the solitary, incessant drudgery, of the taciturn husband coming in heavy with sleep—too weary to read, to talk, to think I do not wonder that the mad houses are so richly recruited from the farm houses, as the statistics show that the farmer's daughter hangs enchanted over stories in the weekly paper of the handsome Edward Augustus, with white hands and black eyes—nor that the farmer's son hears the city bells that long ago rang to Whitington, Turn again, Whitington, Lord Mayor of London,' ringing to him as he pauses in the furrow, 'Turn again, plowboy, millionaire and merchant!'"

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

She's long in her face, she's fine in her
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn,
She's clean in her jaw, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank and wide in her loin.
She's broad in her rib and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, with never a bump;
She's wide in he rips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs.
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail,
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within.

Silvers of Wisdom.

Early impreesions are the most lasting. The fust kiss and fust licking cum under this hed.

Things that are writ for bread are apt tew taste ov the emptings.

Reputashun is a good deal like a bonfire; yu have gut tow keep piling on the shavings if you don't the flame will soon aubdow.

Good wil is sumthing like good luck, the more soon and unexpected it is, the better.

Them who make the most blow have the least fragranse; it is jess so with the holerhauk.

The best edukashun a man receives in this life he gits jest before he dize, and mostly consists in forgetting what he has larnt before. The world looke with cold respock upon an ackt ov justiss, but heave up their hats at a display of mercy yet the one is the strength ov virtue, while the others often its greatest weakness.

The mind that has more imaginashun than sense, is like a goose—fust rate tew fli down hill.

I don't think the wurld hes onny civilizashin to spare, but I think she hez more than she kan manage well.

Peotri, to be excellent wants tew be like natur but about 4 times as big.

I have wated pashuntly for twenty-five years for the millenium to commence—and jist look at butter fifty cents a pound.

JOSH BILLINGS.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S estate comprises two hundred and forty-two acres of land now in a state of cultivation. He has in one year cut one hundred and twenty tons of hay, raised over one thousand bushels of corn, and six or seven hundred bushels of potatoes. His "henery" is a great curiosity, and is, perhaps, as perfect in all its appointments as any one in the country. He has now more than a thousand fowls, including some sixty or seventy varieties, and he has supplied a great number of persons in different States in the Union. He has a fine gymnasium, built and furnished in the most approved style, a beautiful croquet ground, with every convenience for various kinds of healthy and athletic amusements. His stock includes five grade cows, three thoroughbred and four young thoroughbred with one valuable bull, the father of which sold for $4,000: two pairs of oxen, eight horses, including one elegant span, &c. His fruit trees are almost without number, with every conceivable variety. Mr. Gough's house is a museum of itself.—The walls of his drawing room, library, &c., are adorned with the richest and choicest paintings, and in almost every room may be found rare and beautiful ornaments, many of which have been presented to him by friends across the water, as well as in this country.

INTENT ON BUYING REAL ESTATE.—Caleb Cushing has gone to Spain to try to buy Cuba for Seward and Johnson.—We would suggest that it may be a little difficult to determine who has the disposal of Cuba at present. Spain herself is without any established government and is likely to have a contest between the monarchists and Republicans to determine what shall be the character of her government and who shall conduct it.—At the same time Cuba is in a state of insurrection and may have set up for herself before Mr. Cushing reaches Spain. As Uncle Sam is a little short of funds just now, would it not be quite as well to wait a little and perhaps Cuba will come herself. In the meantime Seward and Johnson might explain what became of the $2,000,000, and over, that went into somebody's pocket on the Alaska purchase.

London fines street musicians and those who encourage them.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

Jas. A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods

Ever brought to Beaver County, and the Cheapest.

Dress Goods,

An endless Variety

REPPS all colors, MERINOS, PLAIDS ARMURES, DELAINES, &C., &C., CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, COUNTRY FLANNELS, Cheap.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

We are bound to sell at Pittsburgh Prices.

Stamping, Plaiting and Machine Stitching done to order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Rossiter,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

oct17.

J. H. BORLAND

WHOLESALE & COMMISSION DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.

Has removed from 39 Third Avenue, to the large and commodious rooms,

NOS. 53 & 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

And has on hand the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & GUMS

In the City, and will be sold at cheaper rates than in Philadelphia or New York. Most of the Goods are manufactured expressly

FOR MY OWN TRADE.

I would invite the Cash and Short-Time buyers to Call and Examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Retail Store No. 86 Market Street, (3 doors from 5th.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 & 55 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays, at HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW OIL CLOTH, RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

L. F. PRICE,

Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

J.M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap

Poplins worth 50c worth 40c.
Ameres for 25c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $3 75, worth $4 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 25c.
Paisley Shawls for $15, worth $20.
Velveteens for $1 00, worth $3 00.
Blankets for $4 00, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
44 Muslins for 12½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 52 Sixth Street.

(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)

Dec6

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Christmas Gifts.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

Mulheim's Holiday Emporium.

In again making my annual announcement, to my patrons, of

Toys, Gifts, Presents and rare Designs, I do it with pleasure, asking the aged, the middle aged and young to call. I greet you with such an assortment as has never before been exhibited in this County as to variety to select from and as to price. None will go away disappointed

It would be impossible to enumerate.

I again promise to sell lower than can be bought in any city in the Union.

CARPETS

will be sold below cost to clean out my prsent stock.

Dec18 S. MULHEIM.

FOR SALE.—150 acres of land for sale in Upper county, West Virginia. This land lays within a short distance from Little Kanawa river, that runs into the Ohio river at Parkersburgh, Va., in about 140 miles from Parkersburgh. The Kanawa affords facilities for running lumber out to the Ohio at certain seasons of the year. The land is said to be good and well timbered, and in between them of the same town. It will be sold low, and in payments to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises, &c., and at this office.

Legal &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hunter & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, at the old stand, where business will be continued by

JOHN HUNTER,
JOHN V. LITTELL.

Dec. 16, 1868.3t

A dministrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Hunter, late of Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN V. LITTELL, Administrator.

A dministrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Williams, late of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Admr.

A dministrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter A. Williams, late of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Admr.

A dministrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Ellen Cuddle, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. B. WOLF, Administrator.

A dministrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Ellen Cuddle, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Administrator.

A dministrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Hultz, dec'd., late of Brighton Tp., Beaver county, Pa., to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Administrator.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Jos. K. Chance, of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, } Exors.
WM. S. McCLURE, }

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James Reed, of Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

R. A. MOON, Hookstown, } Executors.
ELIZA HOOD, Beaver tp. }

Administrators' Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Shields dec'd. of Hopewell tp., Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them to

WILLIAM SHIELDS of Mount Tp., Admr.
Dec. 9, 1868.

J. C. Frouk } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No.
vs. } 146 March T., 1868. Foreign
D. B. Jeffries. } Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Mary and A. Jeffries, of claim, being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No.
vs. } 146 March T., 1868. Foreign
R. Pritchard & Co. } Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Mary and A. Jeffries, of claim, being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

ELECTION NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 9, 1868.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual meeting of the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday of January next, that, the 12th day, between the hours of twelve o'clock and three o'clock of the same day.

By order of the Board.

Dec. 9, 1868. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make payment on or before that time or leave their bills with Mrs. Margaret May, in Beaver, the last week in December.

SAMUEL BLACK, Admr.
Dec6t

Beauty Account.—Account of receipts and disbursements by School Directors of North Sewickly Tp. for beauty purposes from June 2d, 1867, to June 1st, 1868.

DR.

To cash on hand and outstanding tax for the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 as per last settlement 446267—446267

By notes and bonds redeemed $2,561,86
By interest on same 193.45
By stamps 1.50
By warrant, Wilson and Daugherty Attorney fee 200.00
By warrants paid to duplicate 67.50
By treasurers commission 15.05
By error in assessment 11,00—3,040,16
June 1st, 1868.
To cash on hand and outstanding tax 1,653,51
2 We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated,

JAMES WARNOCK,
ADAM ROUSER,
THOS. GILLESPIE, } Auditors.

dec 23 3t.

A Speculation.—Rev. F. D. Fast offers For Sale that valuable property on the corner of Second and Kirk streets, 100 feet on each street, and corporation alley 20 feet, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa. For present living and looking to the future it is one of the most valuable property for sale in this town. Beautifully located, admirably suited to business men of Pittsburgh, and for the education of families. The lot contains a full acre, in the heart of town, well calculated to divide into four building lots. On the grounds are plenty of fruits, viz: Early and Late apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Siberian Crab, Plums, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, three varieties, Rhubarbes four varieties, Strawberries, superior quality, Shrubbery, &c. House, six rooms and kitchen, wash house, good cistern, stabling, carriage house and necessary out buildings. For price and terms enquire on the premises of John A. Frazier, Beaver, Pa. Possession to suit purchaser.

Dec. 9, 1868.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on THURSDAY JANUARY 7th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described real estate of John Berger, late of Hanover Township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, to wit:—All that parcel of land situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Richard Stewart, lands of John A. Gibb, lands of James Whitham, and lands of Henry Lence, containing 58 acres and 72 perches, about one-third of which is cleared and under cultivation. Terms—one-third in hand on confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal annual payments with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expense of preparing and stamping deed, mortgage, &c. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, Mardocksville, P. O., Washington County, Pa.

DAVID ANDERSON,
Adm'r of John Berger, deceased.

Dec. 9.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, I will sell at public vendue, upon the premises on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Ann Noss, late of Rochester Tp., in said county, deceased, at the time of her decease, of, in, and to all that certain parcel or lot land situated in the township aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of George Freisch, on the east by lands of Simon Reed, on the south by the track of the Railroad and the Ohio river, and on the west by lands of A. P Leocck, containing about 18 acres about 10 acres cleared and in a state of cultivation. Improvements—a good two-story frame dwelling house, orchard, &c., &c. This property is chiefly located on the line of the P. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway and the Ohio river, between Rochester and Freedom, about 22 miles below Pittsburgh. Terms—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court. The balance in two equal annual payments from that date with interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage. Purchaser to pay all expenses of preparing and stamping deed, bond and mortgage. For further information inquire of JACOB F. NOSS,

Dec8 Adm'r of Ann Noss, dec'd.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the annexed list of hundred acre Oil farms in a tract of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession to these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 200 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1261 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and distant 18 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they would have to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other minerals underlie most of the lands.

BENJ. MUSE BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.

New Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1868.—Dec. 1-3m.

SCOURING, DEYING AND PRESSING.—The undersigned has taken out Patents for Scouring, Dying and Pressing clothing which for excellence of workmanship and speed cannot be surpassed in the United States. Clothing to order in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and renovated with the little delay by the owner.

I am still Agent for Hulse's latest improved sewing Machine, and also the Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.

JOSEPH BRAUN.

Nov. 18—6w

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS!

TRY THE

ALTA